THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Stirring Address of the General to His Command.

ADVANCE IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Enemy to be Sought and Beaten.

SUCCESS AND GLORY IN THE ADVANCE

SHAME LURKS IN THE REAR,

&c., &c. &c.

Washington, July 14, 1862.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia:—

By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed command of this army.

I have spent my whole life in learning your profession, your condition and your wants; in preparing you for active service, and in paying you in patience and skill for what you are prompted to do in your zeal.

Your fathers have been from the West, where we have spent the bulk of our energies—from an army whose business it has been to conquer a country, and to hold its inhabitants—where peace has been our study, and war disdained.

But from now on this shall be the spirit and tone of our Western armies in a distinct attitude.

I promise that I have been called here to prosecute this active system, and to lead you against the enemy.

It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily.

I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the fine reputation you are capable of achieving. That opportunity I shall endeavor to give you.

Meanwhile, I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you.

I hear much of taking strong positions and holding them.—Of our retreats and of lines of supplies. Let us understand each other.

The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is his own, which he can soon make secure against attack or strategy.

Let him occupy the position (men of Western armies will smile, and know our meaning) to take care of themselves.

Let us learn from this war.

Reserves and grey are in the abstract.

Reserves and lines are in the mass.

Let us set on this understanding, and, if it is made to stick, that my orders shall be inserted with strength and perfect force, and that your names will be found your warrants forever.

JOHN POPE, Major General Commanding.

OUR PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, July 12, 1862.

Victor Bolzoyne—Sentenced Five Years of Hard Labor for a Slaughter—General McCall in Good Health—Still Anxious—Tobias and the Mississippi—Correspondence of Hard Colonel, &c., &c.

Perhaps it may be ever attributed under Abraham Lincoln's administration to the occupation of Freedom's cabinet. Perhaps a century hence Tobias Bolzoyne, and an almost as much forgotten Tobias Bolzoyne, will be remembered in the annals of our country, and will be able to say that he was one of the victims, the souls wrung to agony, the hearts crushed, the spirits broken, the minds made weak, the bodies made sick, the hopes made despairing, the prospects made dim and uncertain, the lives made miserable, the deaths made premature—all in consequence of the sentence of a military court, and the decision of Indictment, and an angry order on a wrathful, angry, and unjustly cruel President.

Our President's amnesty correspondence has been the occasion of the expiration of Bolzoyne, and many that have died in the prisons of Washington, and many that have died in the prisons of the South, and many that have died in the war of rebellion, and many that have died in the war of religion

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Napoleon Not to "Intervene" in America.

Report of the French Losses in Mexico.

Marriage of the Princess Alice of England.

PROGRESS OF INCENDIARISM IN RUSSIA,

&c., &c., &c.

The screw steamer City of New York, Captain Petrie, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 2d, and from Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing European mails and passengers.

The news by the City of New York has been anticipated by her own report off Cape Race, which was telegraphed from Newfoundland and published in the Herald on the 11th inst.

The details by our files are later than the report of the Great Eastern, and contain some very interesting matter.

The scarcity of money (June 30) is so great in the south of Russia that the transport of wheat to Odessa has stopped, and the consequence is that foreign vessels do not come to Odessa.

Garibaldi delivered a speech at Palermo, June 30, advising concord between parties and in families. He said there were three open wounds in Italy—namely, Muratism, Papal rule and Bourbonism—against all of which the citizens of Palermo should guard. He concluded by speaking in violent terms of the late meeting of prelates at Rome.

The Manchester *Guardian* of July 2, in its market review, says:—

> The fact is that spinners and manufacturers are so much alarmed at the prospect before them, as respects the price of the raw material, that they are generally determined to effect a further curtailment of their production, and to stand out for higher prices for what they may now have to sell. On the other hand, buyers at large are timidly abstaining from ventures. All sorts of people quite unconnected with our staple trade (*some of them ladies*) are rushing headlong into this cotton speculation. Such persons have no idea how relatively high the prices are, nor how, in certain possible contingencies, they would lose their wits and their money in a helter-skelter race to be first in selling off their stocks.

A Paris letter of the 30th of June says:—The last accounts received of the corn crops are more favorable than those received ten days since. The temperature having become more mild has aided in the ripening of the grain. It is, unfortunately, too true that a general feeling prevails that the approaching harvest will not be as productive as was expected a short time ago. No apprehension, however, is entertained that it will be inferior to an ordinary year.

The King of Prussia, replying to an electoral deputation, on the 28th of May, said:—I was sorry to see that the elections terminated so unfavorably. I was grieved to find that I was so much misunderstood. I will, however, by no means lay the blame on the people, *but only on the agitators*; for it was designedly spread among the people that I would not adhere to the constitution granted by the late revered King. This, however, is by no means my intention. I will rather firmly adhere to the programme announced by me in November, 1858, and hope that the deputies will [illegible] sentiments and confident, as I am completely in accord with my Ministers.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, July 1, 1862.

Official Report of the Battles in Mexico—Losses of the French Army—No Intervention in America—M. Mires' Case—Theatricals, &c.

At length, after a good deal of waiting and wondering, the *Moniteur* of this morning publishes the report of General Lorencez in relation to the battle of Puebla, by which it appears that the loss of the French in the "glorious combat" was fifteen officers and 162 privates killed, and twenty officers and two hundred and eighty-five privates wounded or missing. But the lesson which Gen. Lorencez learned before Puebla was not confined to the fact that Mexicans, instead of running away at their first glimpse of the invincible Zouaves, would stand their ground and fight well; for he says, rather bitterly, after recounting his loss, "such was my situation before Puebla, the city the most hostile to Juarez, according to those in whose opinions I had a right to repose confidence, and who formally assured me that, according to information which they themselves had gathered, I would be received there with transport, and that my troops would enter the city covered with flowers."

Instead of which glowing prospect, however, his soldiers did not enter it at all, and were greeted with bullets instead of roses. There is no doubt that the French government, as well as General Lorencez, has been most egregiously deceived by Almonte and his partisans as to the disposition of the Mexican people toward the French, and that it was really believed that they would greet them with joy, and rush out of their towns, cities and villages and ranches to meet them, and receive at their hands with joy the "regenerating" balm which the Emperor, in the plenitude of his world-wide benevolence, had sent them.

The very cavalier manner in which M. Billault, in his speech before the Corps Legislatif, on Thursday last, disposes of the claims of Almonte, is pretty good evidence that the government is convinced it has been duped by the wily partisan leader. The general impression here is that France has undertaken an enterprise which she had much better have left alone.

It seems that no troops are to be sent from France to Mexico immediately. The despatch boat Forfait left Cherbourg two days ago, bearing M. d'Ornant, first aid-de-camp to General Forey, and conveying orders, it is said, to the Military Commandant at Martinique to hold all his troops in readiness to proceed to Vera Cruz, in case General Lorencez shall call for them; and in the course of the next fortnight fifteen hundred of the troops who have been serving in Algeria will take their departure for Martinique, where they will go into camp, and such other troops as may be needed will be sent out in September. During his delay, however, it is now pretty generally thought, the Emperor will find some plausible pretext for "crawfishing" and getting out of the unfortunate scrape into which this, his first political mistake, has brought him. The *Patrie*, however, sticks to it that the imperial policy has not or will not undergo any change; that the population of Mexico is to be consulted by means of "universal suffrage," that great French panacea for all human ills, when administered by French bayonets, and that, as the people decide, so shall be their lot.

The news of the recent treaty with the United States created a great deal of feeling in political circles, which has been considerably softened at the probability that it will not be ratified, or even presented to the Senate, at present. The ratification of that treaty would be regarded here as an act of defiance to France which she could not avoid taking notice of, and France would be loath to get into a war with the United States at present.

Since the return of the Count de Persigny from England not a word has been said about "mediation." So it is probable that if his mission was in connection with that scheme it has not proved very successful. In fact, I have the authority of a person who has better opportunities than any one not immediately connected with the government of learning the policy of the Emperor, for saying *that it is his Majesty's intention to give to the United States, in the course of a few days, the most positive assurances that he has no intention of interfering in any manner in our domestic affairs, unless especially invited to do so.*

Mires has, like poor Pillicoddy's wife's husband, "turned up" again. When he was acquitted and turned adrift upon the financial world, as innocent as a new born lamb, by the criminal court of Douai, after having been convicted by the criminal court of Paris, which had sentenced him to five years' imprisonment, it was supposed that the last had been heard of this celebrated case. Not so, however. It seems that, under the French system of practice, after an alleged criminal has been acquitted, the decision of the court acquitting him is subject to revisions and reversal by the Court of Cassation. This is done at the motion of the Procureur General, and is purely "in the interest of the law," and cannot, of course, legally affect the person acquitted, although morally it cannot have any very beneficial effect upon his character. This is just what has been done in the case of Mires. Three separate grounds for reversing the decision were given by the Procureur General, and two of which were considered tenable by the court, and upon them the decision was reversed. Mires, it will be recollected, made use of securities deposited with him for his own benefit, and claimed that they should be regarded in the same manner as bank bills so deposited. The Court of Douai said this was not swindling; the Court of Cassation says it is, and it also found him guilty of having declared fictitious dividends. It is probable that the result of this decision will be the ruin of Mires.

Mlle. Dinah Felix, the sister of Rachel, has made a great hit at the Comedie Francaise. She appeared in the *soubrette* part of the "Malade Imaginaire" and intends filling the *roles* which have been so long and admirably personated by Mlle. Augustine Brohan.

M. Charles Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, is dramatising "Les Miserables" for the Ambigu. It is already hinted, however, that the censorship will not allow the play to be represented, not from any intrinsic demerits, but for fear that a political demonstration might be the result of a play the work of the sincere and unbending, although perhaps impracticable, republican who refused to accept the mercy of the Emperor, and remains a revolutionary exile in the island of Jersey, waiting to "come back to France when liberty comes."

There is to be no Fourth of July celebration among the Americans in Paris this year.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Lord Brougham on the "Unchristian" Character of the War.

In the House of Lords, on the 1st inst., Lord Brougham offered an explanation in regard to his remarks of the previous evening (already published) upon American affairs. He said that he wished briefly, as a fellow Christian, to remonstrate with the people of the United States on the course of the civil war and its dreadful attendants. Gloss it over as they might, the war, if prolonged, would be attended with results fatal to the character of the American people.

The New Navy of the United States—The Wholesome Fears of the Aristocracy of England, &c.

[From the London Herald (Derby organ), July 1.]

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For, firstly, what does the development of the naval element in America mean? Is it against the Confederates that it is directed? Is it in order to crush their actual enemies that every arsenal in the federal States shows signs of unwonted activity? This certainly is not the case, as since the disastrous fate of the Merrimac the Washington government is able to sweep the seas and rivers with its fleets, so far as the Confederates, whose strength lies in their land forces, are concerned. Then, if the object of these extensive naval preparations *cannot be the enemy now in the field, we must infer that there are ulterior considerations*—that there is a design to strengthen the American navy *as against old established marines*; *in other words, to maintain a fleet which may successfully cope with the ships of France, Russia or England.* Great Britain, however, is more immediately pointed at in this project, as it seems to be almost a traditionary policy on the part of American politicians to cultivate friendly relations with the empires of France and Russia, while England is treated by them with coolness or contumely, even though they dare not proceed to overt violence. A great country can, in spite of these hostile manifestations, pursue its course of dignified moderation undisturbed by passing events; it can well afford to dispense with hollow and insincere friendships. Prepared itself for the alternative of either peace or war, it may marvel in silence at reckless expenditure upon the part of a foreign State at a time when the national debt of that State is exceeding the experience of past ages. But it would, notwithstanding, ill become a minister of the British crown *not to prepare for threatened eventualities*, and not so to husband the resources at his disposal as to give them full play where they are most needed. These reflections, we may be sure, add no insignificant force to the able arguments which we have heard recently in favor of retrenchment, when we have been busying ourselves with valueless undertakings, instead of spending public money upon what would give security to the empire.

Into this vexed question, however, we are not now disposed to enter, as our subsequent remarks will be confined to the position of Canada relative to these complicated designs of the federal government. Not that we apprehend any momentary intention upon the part of America to assail the British dependencies; no thought, we believe, is at present further from the minds of her statesmen; but with the growth of a navy new ideas may arise involving new contingencies. To the establishment of a maritime Power two causes are peculiarly conducive—time and opportunity. The tedious character of the war which now continues its ravages in the New World, and the likelihood that it may be protracted to a still more indefinite period, serve to give efficiency to both these causes. Now, as much by express treaty as by tacit agreement, it has been understood that the waters of the St. Lawrence are to be kept perfectly neutral, and that to insure this result the naval force of Great Britain and that of America are not to grow to a great head in that natural boundary of the two empires. But if we see American statesmen intent upon changing their policy, and eager to form a powerful and overwhelming navy, an English minister will be perfectly justified if he reconsider such conventions. There being no doubt that should war unfortunately ever take place between England and the federal States, Canada would be the point of attack for our enemy, it is worth while reflecting whether we cannot lure the immense seaboard possessed by our dependency to more advantage. Under our present conditions we should have to undergo much bloodshed, besides incurring considerable expense during a war, before we could be masters of an efficient fleet at the scene of action; and an improvised navy at its best is but a poor substitute for a marine which has been during several years properly organized. *This is a subject which ere long is likely to force itself upon the attention of the British government.* By land, Canada is far more secure from attack than is generally imagined. The statistics of Colonel De Salaberry, show that there are now 117,200 men, rank and file, in the militia of Upper Canada, whilst in Lower Canada the number rises to 118,400. It must be borne in mind that this defensive force is a far more real and substantial army, when it is wanted, *than would be an aggressive force* equal to it numerically, but composed of men who come together impelled by a greedy desire of spoil, but ready to run away at the first disappointment. By water, not by land, we repeat, will future danger arise to Canada, unless our government take far greater precautions than have hitherto been deemed expedient.

Hint to the Rebels from an English M. P.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th of June, Sir J. Ferguson, speaking on the system of fortifications of England, said:—Now, what was the proposition of the government? It was, if he understood, to establish a chain of forts round our dockyards and arsenals—works which would prevent an irregular force hurriedly brought together from being overpowered, and would enable us to have sufficient time at our disposal to assemble our fleet in the event of it being temporarily absent. That being so, he would just ask the House to consider for a moment the case of Sebastopol, to which the honorable member for Galway had referred, not as affording an illustration unfavorable to fortifications, but rather in support of the expediency of their construction. Of Sebastopol, a great authority (General Niel) said that if it had been defended by permanent works it would never have been taken. As it was, the works which had been run up before it during the siege kept at bay two of the greatest Powers of Europe for a year. The case of Sebastopol was, then, he contended, a precedent in favor of fortifications, while the *experience of the war in America tended to show that if Richmond had been surrounded by a chain of forts it would be safe at the present moment.* Those, he contended, who maintained that our fleet should constitute our only means of defence made a demand upon it which it could not, under all conditions, satisfy, and upon that, as well as the other grounds which he had stated, he was prepared to support the proposal of the government.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, said:—With regard to Sebastopol, it should be recollected that there was an immense army behind Sebastopol, as large or larger than the attacking army, and each party took about three weeks to prepare. Now, if an attack were suddenly made on any of our ports, I do not think that the enemy would give us three weeks to prepare our defences. We must have them ready beforehand, and therefore it is vain to say that field works would stand in lieu of fortifications. You would not, in a case of emergency, have time to make them; and, when made, they would not give the same advantage to a force less disciplined than the attacking army, as fortifications. An honorable member has said that we ought to abandon our dockyards; that they are unnecessary, and that we ought to have nothing but iron ships, and that these are best constructed in private yards. I have heard the example of America often quoted as a model for imitation in this country; and it is but very recently that the government of America announced their intention of establishing great naval arsenals on the Mississippi and elsewhere for the construction in government arsenals of iron ships. They distinctly stated that they did not wish to trust to private enterprise for the purpose. We do not follow that example in all respects; but as my noble friend has stated, building a ship is one thing and keeping it in repair another, and that though you can build in private yards you cannot send ships to private yards from time to time for repairs. (Hear, hear.)

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

English Opinion of Napoleon's Task.

[From the London Post (government organ), July 1.]

The detailed intelligence which has been brought by the Mexican mail confirms the apprehension we had expressed at the commencement of the divergence between France and her former allies in Mexico, that the French commander had assumed a task that was beyond his strength. He had undertaken, with a force of only seven thousand men in the field, and some four thousand more in reserve at Vera Cruz, to penetrate at least two hundred and fifty miles into the interior, to seize the capital, to dictate a peace beside Montezuma's throne—and probably, also, to overthrow the government of Juarez, under the plea, plausible enough, of its notorious usurpation, and to demand a plebiscite of the Mexican people as to the form of permanent establishment which they would choose.

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In the meantime, it appears that Juarez has received that additional adhesion of parties in Mexico which the French invasion of the interior, and the undoubted victory of the forces of the Mexican government, rendered it almost certain that he would receive. As far as can be judged, in this short interval of time, the cause promoted by Almonte appears to be growing less and less popular. *It seems, therefore, likely to be long before the war between France and Mexico can arrive at a settlement.* M. Billault has indignantly rejected, as we foresaw that he would, the proposition to treat with Juarez; and while the season is unfavorable for the transmission of fresh troops to Mexico, the vomito is daily carrying off the French reserves at Vera Cruz. It remains to be seen what use Juarez will make of the *extraordinary opportunity* which this inevitable delay in the resumption of the war is affording him.

The Idea of a Throne About to be Abandoned.

[From the London Times, July 2.]

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But in one great matter the French government admits a change of purpose. "Do not give undue prominence to Prince Maximilian," says M. Billault. It would seem, then, that the protectorate of the Austrian Prince is at an end. Whatever may be the fortune of the war, the Mexicans will be allowed to choose the government under which they are to live, and in this case there is not much chance that a foreign prince will be elected to the throne, or, indeed, *that there will be a throne at all.* General Almonte must be considered too sanguine, to say the least. M. Billault, indeed, declares that he set out for Mexico with the idea that he should find his country at peace, and the proscription which had banished him at an end. Although his arrival offended General Prim excessively, and was the chief cause of the retirement of the Spaniards from the expedition, yet Almonte did not, according to his French defender, land in his own country to stir up civil war. The only reason why the affair was not finished by the time he came was that a faltering policy had been adopted, and the government of Juarez improperly courted. "The French troops," he says, "arrived in Mexico in January; the Spaniards had preceded them, and every one expected that in the following month the affair would be settled, and the French flag float over Mexico. No one calculated on diplomatic negotiations of three months' duration." But whether Almonte came to Mexico to join in the war or to direct the conduct of his countrymen when it was over, certain it is that his anticipations have been totally falsified. Like all exiles, he entertained extravagant notions of the discontent of those he left behind, of the tyranny and odiousness of his own enemies, and of his own personal importance. He imagined that he had only to land at Vera Cruz, and that a large following of his own partisans and of the opponents of the government would join him in carrying out any scheme he might have conceived. His theory of the ripeness of the Mexicans for a monarchical revolution was so plausible and so strongly asserted that it imposed on the French completely. *The achievement of placing a European prince on the throne of Mexico, of founding a great Central American empire which should look to France as its natural support and guide, and should restore to the great nation more than all it lost in Canada and Louisiana, fired the imagination of the Emperor.* Almonte furnished the "idea" for which France has a second time made war. But in this case the idea has proved but a delusion—the figment of a refugee's distempered brain. For some weeks this has been plain, and the French government, though one of the most philosophical in the world, and not likely to be cast down by the ill success of one of its foreign schemes, has been plainly vexed and irritated. But, with much good sense, the Emperor reviews the situation, and determines to persevere in his enterprise while totally changing his object. An acute politician may see that it is quite possible to establish French influence without actually setting up a vassal ruler, or making the fortune of an exiled adventurer. Although Prince Maximilian may not reign at Mexico, yet a President elected under French direction, and bound to France by gratitude and interest, may be almost as valuable. Juarez might at one time possibly have made his peace with France, but now he is irreconcilably alienated by victory, and it is necessary to the honor of the French arms that he should be beaten and driven from power. Doubtless, the able men who will have the conduct of French affairs, military and civil, will be able to pick out a fitting candidate, and the first great victory of the imperial arms will of course bring new partisans to the side of the invading army. But as yet the only man of mark who has joined them is the ruffian Marquez, of whose atrocities the readers of Mexican news have heard enough during the last twelvemonth.

We can only express the common place wish that the cause of order and good government may be advanced by whatever events are about to occur in Mexico. Now that the plan of establishing a monarchy under a foreign prince seems to be abandoned, the deference due to a former ally no longer forbids us to declare that it was a scheme most impolitic and unjust, inasmuch as the Mexicans, during the whole period of their independence, though they have suffered under a succession of wicked or incapable republican rulers, have never shown a desire to revert to the monarchical form of government which fell with the expulsion of the Spaniards. * * *

The campaign of France in the New World, though likely to produce but little advantage and little glory, may long be remembered in military history *as one of the most arduous* in which its brave army has been engaged.

The Bullion Trade of England.

WHY SPECIE FLOWS FROM NEW YORK.

[From the Manchester Guardian, July 2.]

The course of the money market has confirmed the impressions expressed when the Bank of England, five weeks back, advanced their rate of discount to three per cent. Although the remittances to Turkey, Egypt, and Russia, on account of the several loans, have been to the full amount that was possible, the effect of this drain is already passing away, and it now seems doubtful if the bank will not have to decide upon a renewed reduction to 2½ per cent even before the payment of the dividends on the 12th of July shall have further increased the ease of the market.

One cause of this rapid reaction has consisted in the sales which have taken place of American securities. The amount that has passed from the hands of English investors to meet the demand at New York, within the past two months, *has been extraordinarily large.* Each mail has brought accounts of fresh inflation in that city, coupled with political symptoms that have convinced our own people of the certainty of a collapse. Hence the eagerness *to buy on that side has been fully responded to on this by the desire to sell*, and, although it may be questioned if there is any necessity for hasty realizations of other than State and federal stocks, since the railways are [illegible] so as to balance any depreciation of currency, and the war prevents [illegible] competing lines from being constructed, the probability is that these operations will be continued. In the face of heavier grain and provision shipments from New York than have ever before been known, we have received thence *about three quarters of a million in gold during the past two or three weeks; and, as the supplies of produce will henceforth diminish, we may expect that between now and the completion of the American harvest the tide will still take the same direction.*

At the same time we are beginning to experience the effect of our specie remittances to Turkey, Egypt and Russia. It was pointed out when these loans were contracted, that their influence on our money market would be greatly neutralized by the fact of each of the assisted countries being heavily in our debt on mercantile account, so that any money that might be sent to them would, in the course of exchange operations, almost immediately return. The process has already commenced, and as the balance now remaining due on the several loans is comparatively small, there is reason to believe that from each of the countries in question we are likely henceforth to receive more than we shall have to send.

Coincidentally with these things, our position is strengthened by the certainty at length arrived at, that there can be no sudden letting loose of a heavy quantity of accumulated cotton from America. Even the federal journalists have abandoned their predictions of any such event. By this result, the last possible element of disturbance as regards the future demand for money seems to have been removed; and it would, therefore, appear that any check to a continuous increase of ease can arise only from some at present unforeseen circumstance—such as a failure of the harvest, the occurrence of political exigencies, or a renewed rush on the part of our people into new loan or foreign share undertakings.

On the two first contingencies it is useless to say anything beyond a repetition of the trite axiom, that every trader and capitalist should at all times be prepared for them. The last is more within calculation. No one can doubt that, so long as money is abundant here, the nations of the world will steadily endeavor to absorb it; and also that, so long as these nations are prepared to offer two or three per cent to leading London houses to present their proposals to the public, such loans will be perseveringly brought out "under the best auspices," and with all the dexterity which a command of stock exchange appliances renders practicable. If we may judge, however, from recent experience, more than ordinary management will just at present be required for the success of any further mass of new schemes. Of course, if it be found that the public cannot be tempted in one way, there will be plenty of contrivances in another; but the invention of these will take time. The Egyptian and Turkish loans, each paying about ten per cent per annum, are at this moment, if the value of the accrued dividend be reckoned, scarcely above par; the Russian loan is at a slight discount, and the Italian Railway loan at a very heavy one. Nearly all the new foreign banks and other companies lately brought out at brokers' premiums are also at an exceedingly heavy depreciation, and, altogether, it is difficult to conceive that, with these quotations staring us in the face, the keenness of the public appetite for new creations can be revived with much intensity.

It is true that already three or four new loans are reported to be ready, but, with one exception, they are of small amount.

The Royal Marriage in England.

THE PRINCESS ALICE UNITED TO PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE.

[From the Cork Constitution, July 3.]

The *Court Circular* says the marriage took place privately at Osborne on Tuesday, July 1.

The Queen, suffering under her recent severe affliction, attended in a most private manner in deep mourning. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold were present. An altar was erected in the drawing room for the ceremony. The bride was given away by her uncle, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. At the conclusion of the service the bride and bridegroom were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to an adjoining apartment. The Queen remained till all present at the ceremony had withdrawn, and then retired. The other royal and illustrious personages and guests proceeded to the drawing room. The dress worn on the occasion was mourning dress. The gentlemen in black evening coats, white waistcoats, gray trousers and black neckcloths, and the ladies in gray or violet mourning dresses, and gray or white gloves. The bride wore a dress of white silk, of a new material called crystaline, with a single flounce of Honiton lace and a border of orange flowers at the bottom of the skirt.

A *dejeuner* was served at two o'clock, after which the greatest part of her Majesty's royal and other visitors returned to London. About seventy guests sat down. It was served in a large marquee.

At about five o'clock their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse left for St. Claire, near Ryde. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, Major General Seymour, and Captain Von Westerveller.

The Lord Chancellor and Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, and several other Cabinet Ministers, were present at the marriage. The Earl of Derby, Earl of Clarendon, and several other personages received special invitations. The Duke de Nemours was present. Her Majesty has been pleased to signify her intention of conferring the rank of Royal Highness on Prince Louis of Hesse.

The Incendiary Fires in Russia.

[From the Paris Presse, June 30.]

The conflagrations in Russia are spreading from St. Petersburg to the provinces. At Tiflis, on the 16th of May, ten houses were burned to the ground; at Mohilew, on the 9th of June, twenty houses; at Czernichow, on the 11th of June, forty-four houses, one hundred and thirty-three shops and a church. Conflagrations have also taken place at Novogorod and at Cronstadt. Terror prevails at the seat of government. The force intrusted with the care of the public safety has been increased. The houses are closed, and no stranger is admitted. The losses at St. Petersburg are estimated at many hundred millions of roubles. In addition to the numerous arrests that have been made, the sudden disappearance of Col. Rostoftzoff, Aide-de-camp of the Emperor, has given rise to much comment. He is accused of being connected with the secret societies and in correspondence with them. What adds to the excitement caused by this incident is, that the Colonel now denounced as a revolutionist is the son of the General who put a stop, by his revelations, to the insurrection of 1825, and was ever afterwards the devoted, confidential adviser of Nicholas.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, July 14—6 P. M.

To-day's bank statement compares as follows with that of last Monday:—

Week ending.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
July 5.....	$148,643,718	31,790,519	9,216,815	127,496,534
July 12....	147,997,436	32,098,174	9,212,397	127,538,055
Decrease..	$616,282	—	58,418	—
Increase..	—	307,656	—	41,521

The decrease in loans was hardly expected, as some of the banks were known to have increased their line of government securities. Others, apparently, on the other hand, have been selling. The increase of specie, in the face of the heavy exports of the past month, is quite a satisfactory indication. It shows that, notwithstanding the high premium on coin, the banks are not sellers, and that the gold which is being exported comes neither from them nor from their special depositors. They are in an unusually strong position for the season of the year, and after a specie export of $34,000,000 in six months. The deposits remain unusually steady; they will probably increase again as soon as Mr. Chase begins to issue his new paper money.

There is no change in the money market. Call loans range, as for some days past, from 5 to 6 per cent. Money is abundant enough; but many capitalists seem inclined to wait a day or two before disposing of their means.

Exchange and gold were higher to-day. Bills ranged all the morning from 127¼ to 128⅛; the last quotation was 127¾ a 128¼. Gold opened at 115¼, rose to 116¼, sold at 116⅝ in the afternoon, and closed 116⅜ bid. No cause is assigned for the rapid and severe fluctuations in the precious metal. They are probably the fruit of speculation.

Stocks were lower to-day. At the first board government sixes fell ⅛ per cent, and Treasury notes ¾; Missouris 1, Pacific Mail ¾, Central 1, Erie ⅜, Michigan Central 1, Illinois Central ½, guaranteed ¼, Cleveland and Pittsburg ⅛, Galena ¼, Rock Island 1⅛. The decline, occurring simultaneously with an advance in gold, puzzles operators; it was attempted to account for it by referring it to the news from Tennessee and Kentucky. After the board the market was lower again, and Central sold [illegible]

[illegible]

New York City Banks, July 12, 1862.

[illegible]

Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, July 14, 1862.

[illegible]

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

[illegible]

SHIPPING NEWS.

[illegible]

Port of New York, July 14, 1862.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

[illegible] schrs Alma, [illegible] Rikers, 'Fer[illegible] New York, Good[illegible] Azor, Edmund [illegible]

[illegible]

BRISTOL, July 13—Arr sloop Oregon, Rhodes, NYork for [illegible]

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

Dog LOST—BETWEEN NEW BRIGHTON AND SAILORS' Snug Harbor, a small black Skye Terrier Slut, with [illegible] to Blancard's [illegible]

FOUND—JULY 12, BETWEEN STATEN ISLAND FERRY and [illegible] which the owner can have by proving property and paying for advertisement, [illegible] Wall street.

LOST—IN THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CARS, IT [illegible] Gold Bracelet, [illegible] paid. [illegible] 54 Wall street.

LOST—AT THE FOOT OF FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, [illegible] had on blue and [illegible] size, dark hair [illegible] of his body at [illegible] rewarded.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, A BLACK LACE Shawl, [illegible] picked up by a [illegible] Bleecker streets. [illegible] Mark's place, will [illegible]

LOST—JULY 13, A SMALL POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING [illegible] some silver. Will [illegible] seventh street and [illegible] and reward of [illegible]

LOST—SOUTH STREET, OR IN PASSING [illegible] IN PASSING [illegible] pocketbook containing [illegible] The papers are [illegible] the same will [illegible]

LOST—BANK BOOK OF MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. [illegible] please return the [illegible]

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE 9TH INST., [illegible] a Sixth avenue [illegible] rewards to Beach [illegible] car to Thirty-[illegible] containing from [illegible] banks of the owner [illegible] to the desk of the Herald office.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, ABOUT NOON, A YELLOW [illegible] ars and tail uncut; [illegible] suitably rewarded

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, 12TH INSTANT, [illegible] with its wool cut [illegible] returning the [illegible] receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 13TH INST., A CANARY [illegible] above reward on re[illegible]

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 11, [illegible] Has [illegible] Had on [illegible] street, or 233 [illegible]

THE FIREMEN.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE QUARTERLY [illegible] Hall, Tuesday [illegible] annual attendance is [illegible] Recording Secretary.

THE MILITARY.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—AGAIN YOU ARE [illegible] fellow citizens, to [illegible] Tuesday, July 15, [illegible] following ways and [illegible] to the rebellion [illegible] House this day, in [illegible] to march to Union Square [illegible]

[illegible] Brigadier General.

J. M. PUTZ, Adjutant.

FINE ARTS.

CARTES DE VISITE—FINEST IN THE CITY, AT THE London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company, 569 Broadway, N. Y.

JUST ARRIVED, STEREOSCOPIC AND ALBUM VIEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862. LONDON STEREOSCOPIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., [illegible] Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUIT OF ENAMELLED FURNITURE [illegible] also [illegible] Wooster. [illegible]

A LADY WISHES TO BUY OUT A FURNISHED House, or would buy the Furniture with a view of [illegible] 110 East Twenty-[illegible]

FURNITURE—WANTED, A SMALL AMOUNT OF [illegible] a beautiful and [illegible] the city. Address [illegible]

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD MATCH.—THE EUROPEAN BILLIARD [illegible] OF Boston, [illegible] played on [illegible] July 17, [illegible] Union square, [illegible] will be [illegible]

[illegible] rooms, and at [illegible]

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

"CONTRABANDS"—THE GRAND MASS MEETING [illegible] E. L. LAURIE.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, PREPOSSESSING [illegible] fortune at his [illegible] of a young lady [illegible] and who thinks [illegible] Orlando, station [illegible]

A LADY—[illegible] MEDIUM HEIGHT [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly competent for her business; no objection to go in the country. Very best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at 96 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear building.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION IN A small private family to cook, wash and iron; no objection to do general housework. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days at 96 Greene st., between Spring and Prince.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Best of city references. Call for two days at 77 West 25th street.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook. Best of city reference. Call for two days at 103 East 22d st.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION to do general housework or to cook, wash and iron; no objections to the country. Best of city reference. Call at 87 Carll st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or general housework in a small private family. Apply at 578 2d av., between 35th and 36th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT woman, to do general housework for a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer. Best city reference. Can be seen until engaged at 229 West 12th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAREFUL Protestant woman, in a respectable family; is a good cook; will do part of the washing; is willing and attentive to her business, and has no company to trouble her; wages no object. Call at 341 10th st., opposite the park.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY and refinement, who, by the reverse of fortune, is obliged to do something for her support, would like a situation to superintend the household of a gentleman of respectability and kindness of heart. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. Anne Evans, Brooklyn Post office, for one week.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as first class cook and baker; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of reference from her present employer. Call for two days at 21 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

A GERMAN GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO general housework in an American family. Inquire at 25 Marion st., second floor.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, WHO HAS lost her baby, two months old, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house; has good recommendations and doctor's certificate if required. Call for two days at 215 East 15th st., between 1st av. and av. A.

A SITUATION WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A strong, capable, hard-working girl, well accustomed to country work, cooking, baking, milking and washing and ironing; is well recommended. Apply at 15 Court st., Brooklyn. A good, honest servant.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at 163 3d ave., between 16th and 17th sts.

A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION, as cook, washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a nice family; good reference if required. Call at 10 East 11th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing; best of city reference as to character, capability, &c. Call for two days at 156 West 28th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A respectable married woman who has lost her child, three weeks old. Call on or address Mrs. J. H. Morrell, Port Chester, Westchester county, N. Y., one hour's ride by New York and New Haven Railroad.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO HAS LATELY landed, wants a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country. Inquire at 242 West 16th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION TO COOK, wash and iron, or as chambermaid and laundress; would go in the country for the summer. Has the best of city reference. Can be seen at her employer's, 318 West 23d st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country. Good city reference given. Call at or address 160 2d st., corner of South 2d, Williamsburg.

A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY ARRIVED, WISHES A situation in a respectable family to take care of children and do chamberwork, or the housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days at 224 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th aves., third floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Good city reference. Call at 57 West 46th st., for two days.

A PROTESTANT GIRL, LATELY LANDED, WISHES a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children; is willing to make herself generally useful; a good home preferred before wages; none but a small private family need apply. Call for two days at 253 East 13th st., between 1st av. and av. A, over the bakery.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and plain sewer, or as child's nurse and do plain sewing. Call for two days at 33 State st., second floor, front room, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, or to do general housework; is willing to make herself generally useful; would take care of children; can give good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 329 East 30th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Can be seen for two days at 112 East 21st st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO do general housework in a small family; good city reference. Can be seen at last place. Call at ten doors from Fulton avenue, in Clermont avenue, Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION [illegible] of a small family. Call for one day at her last place, No. [illegible] West 47th st.

AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES TO GET A SITUATION in a hotel as head cook or pastry cook; she understands her business in all its branches and can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 169 Bowery.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO do general housework; has the best of city reference. Call at 74 Charlton st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small private family. Apply at 211 Sullivan st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., in the rear. Best of city references.

A NEAT AND OBLIGING GERMAN GIRL WISHES a situation to do general housework in a small family, is a good washer and ironer; has good city reference. Call at 10 Union court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION IN a private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Best of city references can be given from her last place. Call for two days at 224 West 25th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION to do general housework or take care of children; one who is not long in the country, and is willing and obliging to do what she is told. Can be seen for two days at 108 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS cook in a private family; understands her business well in all its branches; can make good bread and pastry; has no objection to the country. Has the best of city reference. Call for two days at 181 East 22d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, and assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Best of city reference can be given. Call for two days at 207 West 20th st.

A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY, MARRIED WOMAN, three days after being confined, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence, where proper care and attention will be paid to it; is particularly clean and neat in her person. None need apply but those of respectability. Call for two days at 405 9th av., between 30th and 31st sts., rear house.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of children and do chamberwork; can take the entire charge of an infant; best city reference given. Call at No. 144 West 31st st., second floor back room.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid, or waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; no objection to do general housework in a small family. Call at 115 West 26th st., near 7th av.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN WISHES A situation as child's nurse or chambermaid in a first class family; has seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 34 Rapelyea st., near Henry, South Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION to do general housework, as washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do sewing; best city reference. Call at 411 7th av., between 38th and 39th sts., up two flights of stairs, back room.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES WORK AT HER HOUSE; is a competent hand at dressmaking and all kinds of children's clothing. Call at 129 East 26th st., third floor, back room.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION, IN a small family, to do general housework; city preferred; wages no object; a good home preferred. Call at 25 11th st., near 2d av., for two days; is a good washer and ironer.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 81 3d av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the candy store.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as plain sewer, or to take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Call at 60 Prince st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small private family. No objection to the country. The best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 110 West 17th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION in a private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at 149 Union st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in a family. Can be seen for two days at 105 15th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do the work of a small family or to take care of children. Call at 237 Hudson av., Brooklyn.

AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS WANTS WASHING at her own residence; gentlemen's washing by the day, or family washing by the month. Can give the best of city reference. Apply at 87 East 32d st., first floor.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection [illegible] days at 116 [illegible]

A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN WANTS A situation to cook, wash and iron. Is a good baker; has a child two years old. No objection to the country. Good city reference. Apply at 240 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, receiving the principles of a good education, wishes to take care of children and plain sewing, or light chamberwork. Call at or address 104 Macdougal st., in the rear, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO GO TO ENGLAND as stewardess; is accustomed to wait on ladies and children; will give her services for her passage; best city reference. Address G. A. H., 210 Sullivan st., room No. 8.

A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY from Ireland, wants a situation in a private family, to do plain sewing and assist in chamberwork or attend to children. Call for two days at 431 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

A GOOD WASHER WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE GENTLEMEN'S washing; will do it reasonable; has a good way for doing it. Best reference given. Call at 161 East 31st st., second flight of stairs, back room.

A WIDOW LADY, AN AMERICAN, CAPABLE OF taking the entire management of an establishment and making herself generally useful, desires a situation as housekeeper. She could suitably take charge of a widower's family, and can give the best reference. Address or apply to Mrs. H., 101 St. Mark's place, 8th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 7 Suffolk st. for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, 221 East 10th st.

A WOMAN WHO IS A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER, who can make cakes and pies, wants a situation in a private family. Can bring the best of city reference. Call at, or address for two days, 12 Amity st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first class cook, baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen; city reference. Apply at 337 Mott st., near Bleecker st., in the store, on the second floor, for two days.

BROOKLYN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXCELLENT cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; has good city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 322 Hicks st., corner of Congress, Brooklyn, third floor, back room.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A LADY, LEAVING ON steamer of 21st inst., a situation as attendant on an invalid, or would take care of children accompanied by their parents; remuneration therefor moderate. Address J. T. W., box 2,379 Post office.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PERSON, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can gloss shirts or linens in a superior style; has worked in a laundry for five years. Call at any time at 127 East 24th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American widow lady, in a gentleman's or widower's family; would go West to fill the capacity if required, or travel elsewhere. Address A. H. U., Herald office, for one week.

NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged woman, as nurse, who thoroughly understands the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to bring it up by hand; is a good plain sewer and has the best of city reference; would go to the country for the summer. Call at 330 West 18th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer and can do all kinds of embroidering. Good reference given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at 257 East 13th st., first floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR THREE GOOD GIRLS; one cook, one chambermaid and waitress, and one nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at their present place, 125 West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 110 West 19th st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, AT HER OWN house; good city reference. Apply for two days at 311 1st av., between 18th and 19th sts., fourth floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can bake well. Best city reference. Call for two days at 214 Myrtle av., between Canton and Raymond sts., Brooklyn, over the baker's.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waiter or to do fine washing and ironing; prefers the country. Best city references. Call for two days at 161 West 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT woman, to take charge of a baby from its birth. Best reference. Inquire at 583 3d av., near 40th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, as cook; or would take care of children. An American family preferred. Address 190 West 38th st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID, BY A young woman; also as waitress, or would take care of children and do sewing. Call at 223 7th av., entrance in 25th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as cook, washer and ironer; can produce the best of city reference from her last employer, where she has lived for three years; is fully capable of her business. Call at or address for two days 121 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th aves.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO TAKE care of children and do light chamberwork or waiting; no objection to the country. Call at 140 West 43d st.

STEWARDESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged English woman, a situation as stewardess or to travel with a lady; good city reference. Call on or address C. M., 11 6th st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT YOUNG WOMEN, situations; one as first class cook, thoroughly understands her business; also milk and butter; the other as first class chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; neither has any objection to go a short distance in the country. Good city reference, if required. [illegible] for two days at 81 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook or laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 173 West 25th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, lately arrived from England, a situation as general houseworker in a small family, nurse or laundress; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at 65 East Warren st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do general housework in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 153 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUATION as first class cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Has good city references. Can be seen at 85 6th av., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework. Reference from her present employer. To be seen on Tuesday at 28 West 47th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer, for a small family; no objection to the country. Reference from her present employer. Can be seen on Tuesday at 28 West 47th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who understands plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go in the country; would take care of children. Call for three days at 201 Front st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to take care of children and attend the door; age between fourteen and fifteen; a good home more an object than wages. Call for two days at the residence of her parents, No. 134 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN, A situation as regular laundress; does up linens in excellent style; or as competent cook and laundress in the city or country; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address 184 East 21st st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GENERAL SERVANT, to wash, iron and keep house clean. Apply at 35 Tillary st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. Call at her last employer's, 15 West 31st st. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A HOME, BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, with a baby 15 months old, as wet or dry nurse; would make herself useful in any family. Can be seen at 77 West 25th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; one as chambermaid or to take care of children and do plain sewing; the other to do housework; will go for moderate wages. Call at 206 9th av., corner 24th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework. Good city reference. Call at 201 West 22d st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear, top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as laundress. Call for two days at her last employer's, 57 Cortlandt st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. City reference from her last place. Call at 497 9th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the rear. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Apply for two days at 105 East 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION TO do up stairs work or to take care of children, in a private family. Call at 132 Court st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMEN, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Good city reference. Call at 221 West 25th st., over the liquor store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at 115 Baltic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A young married woman; good reference from her last place. Inquire at 291 1st av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do housework; the best of city reference can be given. Call at 151 West 36th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer. Is an excellent cook and good baker. Willing and obliging. Good references. Apply at 312 13th st., between avs. B and C.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, A SITUATION as nurse or housekeeper. Can come well recommended. Apply at 157 Henry st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or nurse, or to do housework in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at 61 West 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, who understands cooking, washing and ironing in all its branches. Best city reference. Can be seen for two days at 104 Bridge st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at 109 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW LADY, A situation as housekeeper in a hotel or any large institution; has had much experience in hotel life, and can give the best of reference. Would have no objection to go in the country. Address M. W. M., station D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG INTELLIGENT GERMAN girl, who speaks English, a situation as chambermaid. Good city reference given. No objection to go in the country. Apply to J. G. Junker, 110 Prince st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS first class waitress in a private family; would have no objection to go to the country or assist in chamberwork if required. Has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, SEWING by the day or week. Can be seen at 104 East Houston st., room 8, near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK and sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would take care of children; is fully competent to take any situation in a gentleman's house; has five years' reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at 212 7th av., corner of 24th st.

WANTED—BY A NICE, HEALTHY YOUNG GIRL, three weeks in this country, a situation in a private family, in city or country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at 127 East 24th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, or to do the entire housework of a small family; is capable of taking charge of a dairy; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at 67 18th st., one door west of 6th av.

WET NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS A babe to wet nurse at her own house. Apply at 249 East 19th st., second floor, front, room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PERSON, a Protestant, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do fine sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 53 East 16th st., near Irving place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TIDY YOUNG woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family in city or country. Best city reference. Apply at 65 East 37th street, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; is willing and capable of discharging her duty in all its capacity. Can give the best of city reference. Call at 210 East 33d street, third floor, back room, between 1st and 2d aves., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN HONEST GIRL, TO do general housework. Best references given. Private family preferred. Apply at No. 1 King street, in the basement.

WANTED—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman who thoroughly understands her business, and is proficient in making soups, jellies, and all sorts of fine cooking. References of the highest order given. Apply between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at 528 6th av., corner of 30th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation to do general housework. Call at 145 Smith st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a small private family; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 43 Aiken st., room 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the work of a small family. Can give the best of city reference. Call at 52 Lafayette st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE AGED German woman, a situation as cook, in a private American family; she thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of recommendations. No objection to go in the country. Call at 492 Broome st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good city reference. Call at 128 Atlantic st., corner of Henry, second floor, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objections to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 132 Clinton place, first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, good maker of bread, and has good city reference from her last place. Apply for two days at 35 King st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small family to do general housework; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at 120 East 16th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Good reference. Can be seen for two days at 260 East 2d st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK AND TO assist in the washing and ironing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. City reference. Can be seen for two days at 39 6th st., between the Bowery and 2d avenue.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer; would be willing to do general housework. Best of city reference given. Apply for two days at 463 8th av., near 34th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY FROM THE Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; wages not so much an object as a nice place. Call for two days at 114 East 16th st., near Livingston place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS good cook or chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 128 Smith st., Brooklyn, first floor.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT THE LARGE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—APPLY for good, civil, capable servants, corner of Eleventh st. [illegible] German, Scotch, Irish, American and Protestant women. [illegible] Good places always ready for good girls.

A WET NURSE WANTED—FOR A BABY SIX WEEKS old; American, English, Scotch or Welsh. Good reference required. Apply at 100 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Monday and Tuesday, 14th and 15th, from 3 to 5 P. M.

BY APPLYING IMMEDIATELY AT THE FRENCH Institute of M. C. Gaillard, authorized by the government, 143 East 9th st., between Broadway and 4th av., late 51 6th av., the following first class servants can be had:—French cook (cordon bleu), French cook, French dressmaker, French lady's maid, French nurse, German cook, German seamstress, German nurse, Swiss nurse, Protestant, speaking French and German; French waiter, English Protestant cook, English Protestant lady's maid, waitress, nurse, chambermaid, laundress, making French fluting, &c., &c., for the city or country.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, PREPOSSESSING in appearance and willing to make herself agreeable, may address (post paid) box 185 Brooklyn Post office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MRS. WILSON, FOR HER operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; fine sewing taken in; machines sent out; instructions given. Mrs. Wilson, 4?7 4th av., next door to Park Avenue market.

SKIRT HANDS WANTED—THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO make woven skirts. Apply at the Empress Skirt manufactory, Nos. 144, 146, 148 and 150 Chambers st.

SERVANTS WANT PLACES.—SCOTCH WOMAN, PASTRY and meat cook, first class; excellent chambermaid and waitresses, superior nurses and seamstresses, laundresses, very best; first rate cooks, housework girls, &c. SAUNDERS' advertising office, 320 4th av.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER AND BELL BOY. APPLY at the Irving House, 45 East Twelfth street.

WANTED—AT THE WHITNEY HOUSE, BROADWAY, corner of Twelfth street, a good ironer, who is willing to assist in washing.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, TO ATTEND AN INFANT; must understand washing and ironing. Apply at No. 10 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn. Wages $5 per month.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply in Classon av., second brick house north of Fulton av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; good recommendations required. Apply at No. 3 Hamilton place, 51st st., third door east of 8th av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer and a good plain cook; city reference required. Call from 9 till 3 at No. 9 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SIX YOUNG LADY WAITRESSES. INQUIRE from 1 to 3 o'clock at 533 Broadway, Prescott Saloon.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MILLINERS, WHO UNDERSTAND how to sell goods; one to go a short distance in the country; engagement by the year. Apply at 187 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT 25 OLIVER STREET, A steady young woman, to do plain cooking and washing and to make herself generally useful; good reference required from her last place. Apply at the above number, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD TIDY GIRL, WHO PERFECTLY understands washing and ironing and is willing to make herself generally useful. None others need apply. Is to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 169 7th av., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN ELDERLY LADY, TO accompany a lady to Niagara. Apply at the Brevoort House.

WANTED—A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO DO general housework; must be a good plain cook and a first rate washer and ironer. Also a dressmaker, in a small private family, where good wages will be paid. Call at 158 East 14th st.

WET NURSE WANTED.—APPLY ON WEDNESDAY, July 16, between 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., at 24 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PASTRY COOK FOR A hotel a short distance in the country; none but one experienced and willing to make herself generally useful need apply to I. M. J., 23 Bowery. Wages $10 per month.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A SMART German girl or Protestant Irish girl; must be a good washer and ironer and good plain cook. Call for two days at 76 West 12th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NURSE, TO TAKE charge of a little boy, a year and a half old; she must live by the sea shore; Staten Island preferred. Apply between 12 and 2, and 4 and 6 P. M., at 93 West 32d st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR FRENCH GIRL, TO TAKE care of a child three years old and willing to go in the country for a short time. None but German or French need apply. Inquire at 64 East 15th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, FOR A CHILD FOUR weeks old; American or Irish Protestant. Good reference required. Apply at 20 East 37th st., one door east of Madison av.

100 GIRLS WANTED—TO WORK ON WOVEN skirts, also a couple of boys. W. CARPENTER & CO., 323 [illegible] street.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A FEW INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN WANTED—TO complete a crack company now forming, and to be attached to the Spinola Brigade. Pay from $13 to $23 per month, $25 bounty, one month's advance pay when mustered in, and $75 when honorably discharged. A vacancy exists for an intelligent young man as Sergeant, who will be detailed on recruiting service, to whom $2 will be paid for every recruit he enrolls. Also a vacancy for First Lieutenant, for a competent person who can produce thirty men. Uniforms furnished as soon as mustered, and relief tickets issued to families immediately. Comfortable quarters and rations provided as soon as mustered at Camp Pierrepont, East New York. Report immediately at the Recruiting Depot, 27 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, or to Lieut. W. J. H. RODD, Company A, First regiment, 183 Fulton street, N. Y.

A BOOKKEEPER WANTED—TO BALANCE A SMALL set of books; one who is quick and correct at figures. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

AGENT (TRAVELLING)—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING agent, with six years Western connection among dry goods and paper men, is open to an arrangement with a first class house, on terms of mutual advantage. Highest testimonials. Address C. W. R., Herald office.

AGENTS—THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW. S. C. RICKARDS & CO.'S only authorized editions as revised and corrected, with all the late amendments up to July 12, by the Conference Committee of Congress, will be issued Wednesday morning. Price only 25 cents. Send in your orders. Copies sent free by mail on receipt of 5 cents. S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street.

AGENTS CAN MAKE MORE MONEY, GIVE BETTER satisfaction and secure a larger trade selling our great new Nonpareil Prize Package than in dealing in any business. It contains over 100 new articles, among which are fine stationery, rich and fashionable jewelry, superb designs, ladies' new fashion plates, rare recipes, merry games and other useful articles. Price only 25 cents. We have agents now making $15 per day easy. Send for circular. S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street. Largest and oldest Prize Package house in the world.

A SMART BUSINESS MAN WANTED—WITH $100, AS salesman in a wholesale and retail provision house; will give ample security for the money. TRAVER, 170 Chatham st.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE; ONE WHO is above 14 years of age, and has had some previous experience. No others need apply. Apply at 18 Wall st., room 31, after 3 o'clock P. M. this day.

BOY WANTED—FOR AN OFFICE. APPLY AT 126 Front st.

BOYS WANTED—WHO UNDERSTAND SOLDERING Britannia with the blow pipe. None but good hands need apply. Apply to Joseph Dodin, notion dealer, 413 Broadway, up stairs.

CATCH 'EM ALIVE.—200 AGENTS WANTED. WIGHTMAN'S celebrated Fly Paper. No poison. Wholesale depot 476 Broadway.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD experience in the city retail and prescription business. Apply at the drug store 61 North 6th st., Williamsburg.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT twenty years of age. Address A. B. C., Herald office.

MAN WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS GARDENING and care of a cow, to work on a small place, 18 miles from the city. Apply at Mapes & Lockwood's, 73 Cortlandt street, from 11 till 1 o'clock.

PORTER WANTED—FOR A HOTEL, ONE WHO IS willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Apply at 461 Broome street.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, WHO WILL INVEST from $200 to $350 in a sure paying business of $100 a week clear. Good security given. No humbug. One who is willing to travel through the East and Canada, and afterwards through Cuba, may call at 107½ Greene street, in the basement.

WANTED—BY AN OFFICER, RETURNING TO THE Army of the Potomac, a good man as groom and servant; he must understand the care of horses, and bring the best of recommendations for sobriety and honesty. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. at No. 9 East 14th st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AS COOK AND CATERER, by an officer returning to the Army of the Potomac, for a small mess of three or four. Apply at No. 9 East 14th st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A DENTIST AS JOURNEYMAN. MAIL APPLICANTS will state their age, how low dentist, in what branch they excel, and the wages required, to B. & A. Freterre, 159 Bowery, N. Y. Also a dentist student.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH IMPORTING HOUSE, A respectable young man, able to act as assistant salesman and office clerk. Address with particulars box 1,312 Post office.

WANTED—TO TRAVEL IN THE COUNTRY, A clerk, young, active, a good accountant, a neat and ready penman. Compensation $60 a month. Address P. Q. R., box 2,173 Post office.

WANTED—FOR A RETAIL TEA AND COFFEE store, a young man who is well acquainted with the business and who can bring the best city references as to capacity and honesty. Address L. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS habits, to assist or to take charge of a liquor store; no objection to one recently from the old country, having a knowledge of the business. Good city reference required. Call at 209 7th av., corner of 24th st.

WANTED—A GOOD, HONEST SINGLE YOUNG MAN, to attend a butcher shop; one who understands his business. Inquire at No. 99 South 6th st., corner of 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WAITER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A HEAD waiter and eight waitresses; also two good pastry cooks for a first class summer house a short distance in the country. Apply early at 167 Bowery.

WANTED—A VALET, TO GO TO AUSTRALIA; WAGES liberal; 6 men for steamers, 2 conductors, 2 brakemen, 4 girls to travel, 3 porters, clerk for a grocery store, 1 barkeeper, clerk for a steamer, 2 express drivers, clerk for a coal yard. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. CALL at 14 Wall st., room No. 7, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING ABOUT $50 can meet with a splendid situation to make money in a light office business, with no risk. Address Union, box 138 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, TO ATTEND A BAR AND lunch counter; also one to open oysters and wait on dining room; intelligence and good recommendations required. Apply to L. W. Parker, 563 6th av.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE CLOAK HOUSE, AN experienced salesman; such as have a first class trade may address, stating particulars, A. W. & Co., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LAD, about fifteen years of age, who is acquainted with Wall street and has had some knowledge of the stock business. Address in applicant's handwriting, stating age and reference from last employer, Stock Broker, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A STATIONERY store in this city, who understands the business. Address Herbert, Herald office, stating reference and views in relation to salary.

WANTED—THREE BOYS, FOR TYING SODA WATER, at 269 William st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 16 OR 17 years of age (from the country preferred), to help on farm, about twenty miles from the city. Inquire at 105 East Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS ASSISTANT IN AN office; must be quick at figures and a rapid writer. Salary moderate. Address W., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 23, AS SALESMAN in a Yankee notion house; also a youth and a porter. Apply at 131 Fulton street, Merchants' Clerks' Registry office, 134 Fulton street. Situations procured. No commission in advance.

WANTED—A DENTIST AS JOURNEYMAN. MAIL APPLICANTS will state their age, how long dentist, in what branch they excel, and the wages required, to B. & A. Freterre, 159 Bowery, N. Y. Also a dentist student.

WANTED—A GOOD, HONEST BOY, WHO WRITES A good hand; salary $50 for the first year. Address box 2,933 Post office, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE CLOAK and mantilla house; one who has a good connection of trade; also a man who thoroughly understands the business for packing, &c. Apply to A. M. & B., Davies, 603 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—THREE SMART BOYS TO sell newspapers and periodicals. Those acquainted with the business preferred. Must come well recommended as to honesty. Inquire for Spellett, at Henderson & Rynecker's, 26 Ann st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY, TO WAIT ON TABLES AND assist at the bar. None but those accustomed to the business need apply at The Place, 10 Dutch st., between 8 and 10 A. M.

$600.—MAN WANTED, TO TRAVEL, WHO CAN loan this amount of cash on excellent security, can have a splendid situation, at $30 per week, and expenses paid. Apply immediately at 288 Bowery, above Houston street, third door, room No. 1.

THE TRADES.

ARTIST WANTED—TO RETOUCH PHOTOGRAPHS IN India ink and color in water; one that can color on albumen preferred. Apply at Lockwood's, 2?7 8th ave.

BOILER MAKERS.—20 GOOD BOILER MAKERS wanted immediately, to whom good wages and steady work will be given. Apply to WILLIAM H. LOW, at the Brandreth House, corner of Broadway and Canal street, this evening, between 6 and 8 o'clock; to-morrow, between 12 and 1 o'clock; or to JOHN DILLON, Rondout.

TO TAILORS.—CUSTOM CUTTER WANTED, TO GO to Springfield, Mass. A thoroughly competent man, rapid and certain, may address, with references, Tailor, Herald office.

TO ARTISTS.—WANTED, A PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHER and ambrotypist, to buy out the one-half interest of a retiring partner in one of the best paying galleries in the city. Apply on the premises, No. 8 Bowery.

TO METAL WORKERS.—WANTED, AS FOREMAN, A man who thoroughly understands working in light metal, to manufacture a new patent article made and put together the same as a copper bronzed powder flask. To a capable and well recommended person a good and permanent situation will be given. Call at 27 Cortlandt st., up stairs, from 12 to 3 o'clock, or address box 737 Post office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PRESCRIPTIONIST, in a first class retail store, or the entire charge of the same, by a young man of eleven years' experience in the business, and who can bring satisfactory references from this city or country. Address A. B., druggist, Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FIFTY COOPERS; GOOD pay and steady employment the year round. Apply to Dubois & Low, Saugerties, N. Y.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO PHOTOGRAPH printers, for toning and finishing portraits in cartes de visite. None but those who thoroughly understand the business need apply. A liberal salary will be given. Apply to E. P. Liers, 110 Broadway, room 11, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE edging of velvet ribbons. Address box 2,683 Post office.

WANTED—
An experienced foreman in a braid factory about to be established in this city. To one that understands the business thoroughly good wages will be paid.
Address, with references,
BRAID, Herald office.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN BUTCHER; A MAN capable of taking charge of a shop, and who can come well recommended. Call at J. Moore's butter stand, 119 and 120 Washington Market.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF AGE, WANTS A SITUATION either as captain or purser's clerk, or in a wholesale grocery or commission house; best of city reference. Address Edward, box 179 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER, BY A RESPECTABLE young man; has a good knowledge of the business. Good reference given from his last employer. Address for two days Patrick Duggan, Williamsburg Post office.

A COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY BOOKKEEPER and accountant desires to regulate and keep several sets of books, he can arrange the time to suit parties applying. Address Wm. F. Heins, 21 Nassau st., room No. 2.

A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE CUTTING of pants and vests wishes a situation as cutter to the custom or store department of some clothing house. Address, for three days, G. L. J., box 134 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN BOY, BETWEEN 15 and 16 years of age, wishes to procure a situation with a lady and gentleman about to travel in Europe or California; can furnish good reference. Any one wishing such a person will please address T. R., Herald office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to go into the country for the summer season. Good reference will be given. Address A. B., box 133 Herald office, for two days.

SALESMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG man recently arrived from Scotland, as salesman in a gentlemen's furnishing, clothing or dry goods store; is a first class penman; salary not a special object. Address box 167 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY years of age, as assistant entry clerk, or as secretary to a colonel in the army. Best city reference furnished as to character, &c. Address Perseverance, box 210 Herald office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN OF American birth, who has $100 to invest, a situation as clerk or salesman in a wholesale house; has a knowledge of bookkeeping, and is not particular as to the kind of business he engages in; can furnish references as to honesty, &c. Address for three days American, box 163 Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANÇAISE DÉSIRE SE PLACER COMME femme de chambre, sachant coiffer, ou pour bonne d'enfant. Les meilleures recommandations. S'adresser au 84 6me av.

UNE JEUNE FILLE DE LA SUISSE FRANÇAISE, connaissant bien les ouvrages d'aiguille, et capable d'enseigner les premier principes de sa langue, désire trouver une situation, pour de jeunes enfants dans une famille respectable. Elle est munie des meilleures recommandations. S'adresser au magasin, 916 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE STEAMSHIPS of this company, sailing after August 1, will be—

First cabin	$75	Steerage		$35
" to London	80	"	to London	38
" to Paris	85	"	to Paris	43
" to Hamburg	85	"	to Hamburg	40

LONDON EXHIBITION.
RETURN TICKETS, LONDON AND BACK.

First class $160
Third class 60

Steam weekly to Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, (Cork Harbor.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—

KANGAROO .... Saturday, July 19
CITY OF NEW YORK .... Saturday, July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday, Aug. 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage		$30
" to London	80	"	to London	33
" to Paris	85	"	to Paris	38
" to Hamburg	85	"	to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
Walter Paton Commander,
Will be despatched

FROM LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown.	FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday .... August 16	Saturday .... July 26
Wednesday .... October 1	Tuesday .... September 9
Tuesday .... November 18	Saturday .... October 25
	Thursday .... December 11

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequalled for speed, safety and comfort (sea sickness being unknown on board), is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons, and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

TICKETS FOR THE VOYAGE to and from LIVERPOOL AT A FARE AND A HALF.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State Room berths, meals furnished at separate table $70

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State Room passengers found with beds, bedding, table, utensils and good substantial food $50

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations $30

Fares by the Great Eastern, on and after the trip of the 9th of September, will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed 20 cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, N. Y.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL—The Montreal Steamship Company's first class full powered Clyde built steamer HIBERNIAN, Captain Grange, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next Saturday, July 19. Rates of passage from New York:—First class, according to accommodations, $85 and 70; steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New York and return at the following reduced rates:—First cabin, $157 and $137; steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at 23 Broadway, New York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW YORK, G. Wenke, commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:—
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.—STEAM to London, Hamburg, Havre and Southampton. The favorite first-class and elegant iron mail steamship BORUSSIA, —— ——, commander, carrying the United States mail, sails from pier No. 21 North river, foot of Fulton street, positively on Saturday, the 26th of July, and takes passengers for London, Hamburg, Havre and Southampton at the following rates:—

First cabin $100
Second cabin 60
Steerage 35

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st of August will be:—

First cabin $115
Second cabin 70
Steerage 40

For passage apply exclusively to
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
161 Broadway, New York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL. The SCOTIA, C. H. E. Judkins, Commander will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 16th inst. A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the Scotia, from 8 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE. Ship WILLIAM TAPSCOTT, at pier 26 East river, sails for Liverpool July 16th; ship SOUTHAMPTON, at pier 16 East river, sails for London July 16th. For passage, at low rates, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., 36 South street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—DREADNOUGHT LINE.—CLIPPER ship Escort, Captain Whitman, will positively sail on the 17th July. For passage (lowest rates) apply immediately to secure berths on board, pier No. 8, North river, or to P. M. DEHABEST, 40 South street.

FIRST SHIPS FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.—THE ship NEW WORLD, for Liverpool, sails July 17. Ship RUINE, for London, sails July 14. Both ships lay at pier 20 East river. For passage, at reduced rates, apply to THOS. C. ROCHE, 83 South street.

FIRST PACKETS FOR LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—Clipper line for Liverpool, on the 16th, 21st and 24th of July, and the celebrated clipper ship SOUTHERN CHIEF, Captain Higgins, for London, Saturday the 19th inst., has superior state room accommodations for cabin and second cabin passengers. Apply to C. A. TEN EYCK, 67 South st.

ARRANGEMENT COMMENCING JULY 1, 1862.
FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
A first class steamer will leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be on the Monday following.
For freight or passage apply at the only office, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

THE AUSTRALIAN PIONEER LINE, CARRYING THE United States Mail.—The A 1 clipper ship SANTIAGO, Erskine, commander, is now rapidly loading for Melbourne, at pier 11 East river, has superior accommodations for first and second cabin passengers, and will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
R. W. CAMERON, 83 Beaver street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED STATES mail steamship CREOLE will leave pier 13 North river on Tuesday, July 15, 1862, at twelve o'clock noon precisely, for New Orleans direct. For freight apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE will leave pier No. 13 North river for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 23, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. B. Barton, commander, will leave pier No. 4 North river, for Havana, on Wednesday, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK, from Liverpool, will commence discharging under general order on Wednesday, July 16, 1862, at 7 o'clock A. M.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CONSIGNEES.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN will commence discharging on Monday, 14th inst. Her cargo will be delivered from lighters at pier 37 North river. Consignees will please present their permits without delay.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, 54 South street.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy. $7 per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy; $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $2 75 per annum.

THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the California and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVII..............................No. 193

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—HANDY ANDY—YOUNG ACTRESS—TO PARIS AND BACK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—LITTLE TREASURE—PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—HEAD OF THE FAMILY—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—COURIER OF LYONS—HOUSE DOG—FACTORY LAD.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—OPERA, BALLET, PROMENADE CONCERT AND EQUESTRIANISM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COM. NUTT—LEARNED SEAL, &c., at all hours. YOUNG ACTRESS—PUTCHINELLO, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—FIGHT FOR UNCLE SAM.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DOWN IN OLD K-Y-KY.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Wednesday, July 9	120,480
Thursday, July 10	124,560
Friday, July 11	123,860
Saturday, July 12	125,040
Average Daily Circulation	**123,485**

THE SITUATION.

There is no later news from the army on the James river than that contained in our correspondence from Fortress Monroe and Harrison's Landing. In all probability the army is in a state of quiescence for the present, notwithstanding the vague rumors of a recent battle. It is stated that the obstructions placed by the rebels in the James river, near Fort Darling, have been greatly reduced by the recent freshets. If this be true our gunboats may have an opportunity of operating a little nearer to the rebel capital before long.

Gen. Pope has issued a spirited address to his soldiers. He assumes that he has been placed in command of the Army of Virginia for the purpose of carrying out the policy which he adopted in the West—that of attack rather than defence; of beating the enemy back and not permitting him to act on the offensive; to seek the foe, and beat him when found. He conjures his troops to look before, and not behind; to study the lines of the enemy's retreat, and leave their own to take care of themselves. Success and glory, he says, are in the advance, and disaster and shame in the rear. These are bold words, and foreshadow a bolder policy, which, if General Pope succeeds in carrying it out, will no doubt work a material change in the present position of affairs, and result gloriously for the army before Richmond. General Pope's previous career, it cannot be forgotten, gives him a prestige of success upon which we may fairly predicate a hopeful future. It was by adopting just such a course as he lays down here that he accomplished so much in the West. Let us hope that fortune will be equally favorable in Virginia.

The details of the capture of Murfreesboro, Tenn., by the rebels, are published in another column. Our loss in stores amounted to $30,000, the quartermaster's and commissary's departments having recently received fresh supplies. The loss of the rebels in killed and wounded, however, is said to be heavier than ours. Gen. Breckinridge is reported to have commanded the rebels, together with Cols. Forrest and Raines. It was also reported in Nashville that Kirby Smith was advancing with a force of 15,000 men from Chattanooga. The city was being placed in a state of defence, and the arrival of the enemy was looked for last night.

The bombardment at Vicksburg was going on briskly on the 10th inst. No damage of importance had been done on either side up to that time.

General Grant had issued an order commanding all persons in Memphis sympathizing with the rebels to leave that city forthwith or to come forward and take the oath of allegiance to the government.

Our correspondence from the South is of unusual interest. The capture of Baton Rouge by the rebels under General Van Dorn is reported in the Richmond papers received by despatches from Mobile. The *Mississippian* states that Gen. Butler visited Baton Rouge on Saturday, the 5th inst. The Southern journals are full of entertaining matter, extracts from which we give to-day. Jeff. Davis has issued an address to his army, congratulating the soldiers on the series of brilliant victories which they won against the daring band of invaders who menaced the rebel capital and boasted that they would speedily conquer it. More in a similar strain hath Jeff. Davis to say, winding up with the announcement that the one great object of his army now is "to drive the invaders from your soil, carrying your standard beyond the outer boundaries of the confederacy, to wring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition which is the birthright of every independent community."

Our Paris correspondent, writing by the City of New York, asserts on very good authority, outside of the French Cabinet, that the Emperor has declared that he has given up all idea of "intervention" in the war affairs of the United States, and that he is preparing to despatch a courier to Washington to assure our government that he does not wish to meddle in its home affairs, unless specially invited to do so.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore A. H. Foote for his gallant services in the West, was adopted. The bill for the admission of West Virginia into the Union was passed by a vote of twenty-three to seventeen. The bill provides that all slaves born within the limits of the State after the 4th of July next shall be free; all slaves who at that time are under ten years of age shall be free when they are twenty-one; and all over ten and under twenty-one, shall be free when they are twenty-five. The bill to punish the fraudulent sale or use of postage stamps was passed; a bill requiring commanders of American vessels sailing from foreign ports, and persons prosecuting claims in the government departments, to take the oath of allegiance, was passed; also the bill for the better government of the navy, and the bill relative to the law of prize. A message was received from the President, transmitting the draft of a bill for compensating any State which may abolish slavery. It was referred to the Finance Committee. The Bankrupt bill was made the special order for the second Monday in December. The bill to prevent Congressmen and government officers receiving consideration for procuring contracts was passed. An executive session was held and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a bill making sundry appropriations for civil expenditures was reported and passed. The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill imposing an additional tax of one cent per pound on domestic sugar, under the internal tax law. A proviso was added that the tax should not apply to sugar manufactured from sorghum, and the bill was then passed. A message was received from the President, transmitting the project of a bill emancipating slaves in the border slave States, and providing compensation to the owners of the negroes liberated. The subject was referred to the select committee on the abolition of slavery in the border States, with leave to report at any time. Mr. Colfax introduced a bill reducing the mileage of members fifty per cent; but the House adjourned without taking a vote on the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship City of New York, from Queenstown on the 3d of July, reached this port yesterday morning. Her news has been anticipated by her own report off Cape Race and the advices of the Norwegian. Our European files, however, contain some very interesting details, with other matter not hitherto published.

The great annual wool fairs of Germany have terminated. This year a considerable reduction in price has taken place in the fairs already held. The finer sorts have fallen from thirty-seven to fifty-six francs the quintal (121¼ pounds), and ordinary qualities from thirty to thirty-seven francs. Large purchases have been made for English, French and Belgian houses, but the manufacturers of the Zollverein have taken less than usual in consequence of the lack of orders for America.

Our correspondent in Nagasaki, Japan, writing on the 23d of April, sends a very full report of the commerce of that port and industrial resources of the empire at that period. Trade was injured very much by the large quantities of smuggled goods brought in by Chinese residents, which were thrown on the market; but the imperial government was about to take stringent measures against the parties engaged in this illegitimate traffic. Coal of excellent quality was arriving at Nagasaki from the Japanese mines, which are said to be of immense extent, and Nagasaki was likely to become the most important coaling depot in the East for steamers trading to Shanghae and the great Yang-tse river. The imports of the port for the year were valued at $660,877, and were conveyed in one hundred and thirty-five vessels, fifty-four of which were American. The exports were worth $939,040, and were taken in one hundred and twenty-three vessels, forty of which were American. Mr. Pruyn, the newly appointed Minister of the United States to Japan, had not arrived at Kanagawa. The retiring Minister, Mr. Harris, enjoyed the good wishes of the whole community.

A Vera Cruz correspondent states that an Austrian general, travelling incognito, [illegible] place on the 12th ult., on board the French mail steamer Vera Cruz. If the general in question, who is no doubt a private emissary of the Archduke Maximilian, gives his princely employer an honest account of what he may learn of Mexican monarchical sentiment, and if the Archduke has sense enough to comprehend a plain fact, his Highness will not continue to trouble himself about a crown on this side of the Atlantic.

Our Nassau, New Providence, correspondent, writing on the 8th of July, gives the points of the arguments used against and in favor of the steamship Oroto, in the Admiralty Court, when the application was made to libel her for a breach of Queen Victoria's neutrality proclamation, by engaging in carrying contraband of war to the rebels in the South. The defence was of a merely technical character. The Nassau merchants complain of the detention of their goods, of late, in New York, for purposes of government examination.

The Turks Islands *Standard* of the 28th of June says:—About 58,000 bushels of salt have been shipped from the different ports of this colony since our last report, the greater portion of it being chartered for Northern ports in the United States. We have on hand a good supply of excellent salt—price, seven cents.

The United States transport Albany, Captain Lewis, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C. She brings a number of officers and one hundred and twenty-five steerage passengers.

The French Socialistic Republican Society last evening celebrated the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastile. The attendance on this interesting occasion was large and highly respectable. The grand hall in which the festivities took place was decorated with great taste and brilliancy, and in the course of the evening several French orators engaged the attention of a discriminating audience with some choice and interesting speeches. Resolutions were passed favorable to the thorough emancipation of the country, and the fullest confidence was expressed in the government and in the armies now contending for the preservation of the Union.

The State of Connecticut is alive to the importance of immediately raising seven thousand more volunteers. All the cities have held full and earnest meetings, and appointed committees to urge the recruiting. Some of the leading Breckinridge men, who have heretofore stood aloof, have taken an earnest part in the work, and are making stirring appeals for speedy enlistments.

Parson Brownlow will address the citizens of Newark, New Jersey, on Friday evening next, on the all-absorbing topic of the present war.

Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, has disinherited his son, G. W. Rives, for refusing to become a rebel and traitor and join his fortunes to the cause of Jeff. Davis & Co.

Mrs. M. C. Galloway, lately arrested in Memphis for carrying on treasonable correspondence with the rebels, is the wife of the defaulting ex-postmaster and ex-editor of the *Avalanche* of that city.

Rev. Dr. William H. Campbell, Professor of Oriental Language and Literature in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, was elected President of Rutgers College, by the trustees, last week, as successor to the late Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

A son of Humphrey Marshall was arrested a few days since on a charge of treason, placed under $5,000 bail, released from bail by the clemency of General Buell, and then went to raising a rebel company, in violation of his promise.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Monroe county, for war recruiting purposes, will be held in Rochester, New York, to-day. The design is to raise and equip one thousand volunteers within thirty days.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 25th ult. states that "Gen. Jo. Johnston is entirely out of danger from his battle wound, and is rapidly recovering his full strength and vigor," thereby admitting that they lied when they asserted that he was only "slightly wounded in the hand."

The Union sentiment in Nevada Territory is growing at a surprising rate. The Carson City *Silver Age* suggests the propriety of organizing Union county committees in every county in the Territory, for future action.

The trade of Memphis is increasing. The shipments thence since June 27 to July 8 were:—Cotton, 2,762 bales; 1,613 hogsheads of sugar, and 1,621 barrels molasses.

At a meeting for the relief of Ireland, held in St. Louis on the 9th inst., the sum of $2,420 10 was speedily raised.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 553 deaths in the city during the past week—an increase of 214 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 12 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 1 death of alcoholism, 3 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 119 of the brain and nerves, 4 of the generative organs, 13 of the heart and blood vessels, 110 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 8 of old age, 31 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 10 premature births, 167 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 43 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 5 of diseases of the urinary organs, 30 from violent causes, and 2 unknown. There were 417 natives of the United States, 5 of England, 84 of Ireland, 30 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was dull and prices lower yesterday. There was very little disposition to do business, and parties who wanted to realize had to submit to a decline of ½ a 1 per cent. Money was 5 a 6 on call. Exchange on London, 127¾ a 128¼. Gold, 116⅝. The Bank statement shows an increase of $307,655 in specie, and a decline of $640,282 in loans.

The cotton market was firmer and higher yesterday, with sales of 1,300 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 43½c. a 44c. for middling uplands, with little to be had under the latter figure. The flour market opened dull and lower for some grades; but, owing to some advance in sterling exchange, it rallied and closed quite steady at Saturday's quotations. Wheat was heavy, and fell off 1c. a 2c. per bushel, while the market was tolerably active at the concession. Corn was steady and firm for good qualities, with sales of old Western mixed at 51c. a 52½c., and prime do. at 53c. Pork was firm and in fair request, with sales of mess at $10 75, and of prime at $8 50 a $8 75. Sugars were steady, with sales of 817 hhds. Coffee was quiet, but firm. Hides were better, with sales of 6,000 Buenos Ayres at 23½c. a 24½c., showing an advance of ½c. per lb. Freights were firm, with engagements of wheat to Liverpool at 14d., in bulk and ship's bags, and at 3s. 9d. a 3s. 10½d. for flour; wheat to London was engaged at 14d., wheat by the Great Eastern was taken at 14d. a 15d.

Richmond the Citadel of the Rebellion—Everything for Richmond.

General McClellan has been checked in front of Richmond by an assailing rebel army of two hundred thousand men. Jeff. Davis and his confederates have staked their game of Southern independence upon their defence of Richmond. All their available military forces and resources are concentrated in and around their chosen "Confederate" capital. They know that if they are driven from it their prestige and power at home and their dreams of foreign intervention are at an end. They believe that if for a month or two longer they can hold their capital France and England will come to their rescue. With their superior forces in front of McClellan, they have become bold and daring, and from their late dashing operations we can understand the importance of looking well to our defences of the Potomac while actively and heavily reinforcing our noble army on the James river.

[illegible] opinion that if we were at once to withdraw all our well trained and experienced troops from every other quarter to strengthen the army of General McClellan and the co-operative army of General Pope, so as to be able to pounce in overwhelming strength upon the rebel army of Richmond before its recovery from the serious damages it has lately suffered, we should end this rebellion in a single blow, and gain everything from Virginia to Texas in gaining Richmond. Look at the game and its results. If, within the next two weeks, we can reinforce our two all important armies of Virginia, each to the extent of fifty thousand men, we may, before the end of August, realize the grand consummation of the overthrow of Jeff. Davis and his spurious confederacy with our occupation of Richmond. We believe, too, that, with proper activity, within two weeks a hundred thousand tried and experienced soldiers may be added to our armies in Virginia, and that under the present aspects of the war this movement would be wise and economical, whatever might be our temporary disadvantages resulting from rebel raids and guerillas in other quarters. Such shallow devices as these in Tennessee, for instance, should not divert the government from the grand and crowning achievement of an overwhelming army in Virginia in the shortest possible time.

We have expended six hundred millions of dollars, a whole year of active war by land and sea, and have lost from the casualties of war many thousand soldiers in fighting this rebellion around a great circle. We have routed the rebel armies from Missouri and Kentucky and Tennessee, and partly from Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana; we have removed for a thousand miles, down to the Gulf, the rebel obstructions from the Mississippi river; we have recovered New Orleans, Norfolk, Newbern, Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C.; Beaufort, S. C., and Port Royal, Fort Pulaski and several seaboard places in Georgia, and several rebel strongholds in Florida, including Pensacola. We have driven the great rebel army of Virginia from its offensive position in sight of Washington back to the defence of Richmond; but there, in measuring our strength with that rebel army, we find it twice in numbers the army of Gen. McClellan, and apparently confident of its power to destroy him, and to turn the tide of invasion back upon Washington and the North.

Everything now depends upon the army of Gen. McClellan and the co-operating army of Gen. Pope—all that we have gained, all that we expect to gain, and all that is in danger. The immediate reinforcement of those two armies is therefore the immediate and paramount duty of the government and of our loyal States and people. We say, let McClellan and Pope be reinforced at once with our experienced troops from other quarters, and let their present points of occupation be supplied by our new recruits as fast as they can be raised, and if for this purpose the volunteer system is too slow let us have a call of the militia. We have the whole available strength of the rebellion concentrated at the very point most convenient for our object, if we would crush the monster at a single blow, but at the very point the most dangerous to our safety and our cause if we fail to hurry up in season an overwhelming army to General McClellan and General Pope, in front of Richmond and in the rear of Washington.

Granted that the rebel leaders at Richmond will be very cautious in challenging General McClellan to battle again, after the terrible slaughter which they have suffered from their late desperate but impotent efforts to crush him, we still know that every day's delay adds something to the strength of the defences of Richmond, and that the season is approaching when the roads of Virginia will again be impassable. We know, too, from the threatened complications of the negro question, that this summer's campaign must end this rebellion, or that this may be a very long and eventful war.

We call upon the government to supply, at once, from our troops in the field elsewhere, an overwhelming army to McClellan and Pope in Virginia, and upon our loyal States to push forward their volunteers or militia. If within two or three weeks we can reinforce our Virginia armies to the extent of a hundred thousand men, it may save us a vast amount of human life and a thousand millions of dollars, which may otherwise be required for the suppression of this rebellion. Now is the time for action, if we would save the Union. We can. Let action, then, be the word.

Fighting in Earnest—Down with All Traitors.

This is the crisis of the rebellion. It is more than this: it is the crisis of the country. There is no longer time for argument, indecision or delay. Every reasonable man has now arrived at the conclusion that the rebellion must be put down, and that it must be put down by force. The repulse from before Richmond is to this final act of the drama of rebellion what the surrender of Fort Sumter was to its prologue. It closes the argument at once and forever. There is no time left for talking, and there is nothing left to say. Henceforth we must have only action, action, and again action. We are done playing with war, and must now fight in earnest. The order of the day is, Down with all traitors.

This civil war has dragged its slow length along for fifteen months. It could have been, and ought to have been, settled in half the time. It has already cost the country six hundred millions of dollars. The greater part of this immense sum has been wasted and stolen. Up to this date thousands of lives have been lost upon our battle fields. Thousands of these lives have been thrown away, unnecessarily sacrificed, wantonly squandered, heedlessly murdered. The bones of our dead soldiers would make a Golgotha monument higher than that of Bunker Hill. The money already spent upon this war would have given competencies to a million of people. In return for this immense outlay of blood and treasure, what have we gained? Are the rebels subdued? On the contrary, they seem stronger than ever. Is the rebellion at its last gasp? It has to-day more soldiers in the field than the Union. Have we succeeded in reviving the Union feeling at the South? Why, every day the two sections drift farther and farther apart; every day we become more and more ignorant of the sentiments of the Southern people; every day that this accursed rebellion is permitted to continue the number of Southern Union men becomes less, as the old Union seems more powerless and remote and the new confederacy more powerful and successful. What, then, have we gained? In spite of our brilliant victories, our naval superiority, our numerous but isolated triumphs, we have practically and in results gained very little and lost very much.

What, then, shall we do next? Shall we give up the war, disband our army and navy, and let the rebels go in peace? Never! It is too late to think of such a course. The recognition of the Southern confederacy by our own government is no longer among the contingencies of this war. The rebels may defeat our armies and capture our capital—these are possibilities—but the rebels can never conquer their independence. The conflict has assumed a new and a sublimer aspect. We have to decide now, not whether the rebels can be subdued, but whether the country is to be saved. The question is no longer the putting down of the rebellion, but the salvation of the nation. We are in a *cul de sac*, from which our only escape is the suppression of the rebellion by force. Fifteen months ago we might, perhaps, have peaceably divided the Union; but such a division is now utterly impossible. Later still, if there had been one great statesman in the country, we might have reunited the nation by compromise, or by a diplomatic appeal to the old national feeling against a foreign foe; but now no compromise is possible, and the only diplomacy left us is that of the sword. Like Alexander, we cannot untie, and must cut, the Gordian knot of our affairs. Like Cæsar, we have passed the Rubicon, and must advance. Like Cortez, we have destroyed all means of retreat, and must fight the matter out. The crisis is no longer the comparatively insignificant affair of the secession of a few States, but it is the crisis of our national existence. What Rome suffered during her intestine conflicts; what France suffered during her revolutions; what England suffered during her civil wars, this republic is suffering now. From these cruel pangs we must emerge a great and united nation, or the hissing, the reproach, the scoff and the byword of the world. If we succeed we shall rank the first among nations. If we fail, Liberty is dead, and we die with her. But we shall not fail if from past experiences we learn the secret of success and prosecute the war with a united North.

Beg the question as you may, there can be no sane doubt but that the cause of our ill success thus far has been the want of unanimity in sentiment and action at the North. Those abolition fanatics who adore the negro and despise the Union have distracted our counsels, impeded our armies and neutralized our advantages. To a strong but divided North we have had opposed a weaker but a more united South. The result was certain; for unanimity is power. It is now quite time that we had this power on our own side. The abolitionists are the only faction which prevent this, and therefore prevent victory. The abolitionists in the Cabinet, in Congress, in the press, in the pulpit and upon the rostrum—the Stantons, the Sumners, the Greeleys, the Cheevers, and the Wendell Phillipses of the day—have hampered our generals, divided our forces, discouraged recruiting, hindered enlistments, and endeavored to weaken public confidence in the President, in whom alone the people can now trust. We urge, as a life and death necessity, that this disturbing and disorganizing faction should be put down. It is the stumbling block in the path of the loyal people. It misrepresents this war for the Union by calling it a war for the negro; and no war for the negro can be popular. It cries "emancipation" to drown the battle cry of "Union." Its utterances serve to exasperate and encourage the rebels; for Sumner, Greeley & Co. have brought Jeff. Davis more and better recruits than the conscription act. It is a faction of traitors. If it had been crushed months ago we should have had an end to the war, at half the price of blood and treasure. As it is, the end seems no nearer than before. Three hundred thousand men are now rushing to arms. Three hundred thousand more patriots offer their lives for the salvation of the country. Millions upon millions of dollars are ready to be poured into the national Treasury by willing hands. We are proud of this popular, uncompromising devotion to the Union; but, taught by the lessons of past experience, we forewarn the administration that this third uprising of the North will be in vain unless the people are united and the cause justified by the suppression of all factions, abolition or secession, which prefer the negro to the Union, and which by traitorous intrigues delay our arms, while prating about questions of slavery, which the war, if properly prosecuted, would settle for itself. Will the administration be wise in time, or must we endure another year of war and debt before we learn—as we must ultimately learn—to fight in earnest? Let but the government strike one blow at the abolition traitors, and the rebellion will stagger with a mortal wound, while thousands of loyal but scrupulous men, who have been misled by abolitionists, and now hold back, declining to fight for emancipation and amalgamation, will crowd our armies and carry the old flag triumphantly over the last stronghold of rebellion.

THE ARCH TRAITOR OF THE NORTH.—Unquestionably the arch traitor of the Union is not Jefferson Davis, but Wendell Phillips. Davis is a criminal of lesser magnitude. A speech of Phillips' is published in one of his New York radical organs (the *Times*), in which he avows that he has been a traitor and a disunionist for upwards of thirty years. "To-day," says this demagogue, "Jefferson Davis is doing less to break this Union by his armies at Richmond than Lincoln by his Cabinet policy and delay in the city of Washington." This is true of the traitor Phillips himself, and not of Mr. Lincoln. Had there been no Wendell Phillips, no Garrison and no Greeley, there would have been no Jefferson Davis at the head of a rebellious confederacy. Secession is the spawn of abolition. From anti-slavery disunion the Southern rebellion has derived its being and all its vitality. Had the abolition traitors been crushed in time there would be no necessity for waging war against Southern insurrection to-day.

Phillips gloats over the disasters to our army because the atrocious policy of Fremont and Hunter was not adopted, and because the negroes were not armed to cut the throats of all Southern white women and children, after the approved model of the St. Domingo massacre, which he is accustomed to hold up for the admiration of mankind. He confesses that it is not the restoration of the Union he desires to see, but the abolition of slavery, and hence his aversion to McClellan and his disparagement of his services. He says the reason why that [illegible] George Washington and the other sages and patriots who drew up the constitution in 1787 tied up one of his hands; whereas the first use Fremont made of his sword was to cut the restraint of the constitution. Here is a plain avowal that Phillips and the radicals are leagued to overthrow the constitution—an avowal that they want to inaugurate a reign of anarchy and blood, like the desperadoes of the French Revolution.

If Jeff. Davis and the other leaders in the Southern rebellion merit the extreme penalty of the law, what less do such Northern traitors as Robespierre Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Horace Greeley deserve, who have been laboring with all their might to overthrow the Union for the last thirty years?

SOURCE OF THE MISMANAGEMENT OF THE WAR—THE HOPE OF REFORM.—There can be no doubt that the government has expended six hundred millions of dollars and the lives and health of one hundred and fifty thousand troops since the inauguration of the war, and still we are without any decisive result. It was expected that, with the immense army brought into the field and the millions of money raised to sustain it, the war would be terminated in one year. But instead of that it will extend over two years, and it may be for a longer period. What is the cause of this? Mismanagement of the grossest kind. By the interference of the committees of both houses of Congress, and by their ill-advised and silly speeches, expressing their opinions upon matters of which they were profoundly ignorant, they have brought disasters upon our army and caused the expenditure of so much blood and treasure in vain. They have rendered necessary the calling into the service three hundred thousand additional men—perhaps half a million would be nearer the mark. It is fortunate that Congress is about to adjourn; for otherwise the consequences might be most fatal to the country. Now that Jacobin committees are about to take their departure from Washington, and to leave the management of the war in the hands of the President and his generals, there is a prospect of brighter days, a confident hope that a new era of reform will be inaugurated, that a great many of the blunders will be retrieved, and that the next year will see the war brought to a successful issue.

Meantime the elections will take place, and we trust the people will look after the men who misrepresented them in the legislative halls of the nation. Let every man of them get leave to stay at home in future, and let a totally different set of men be sent to Congress. Let the Wades, the Chandlers, the Sumners and the Wilsons be consigned to oblivion, and let patriots and practical men take their places.

PROMISE, WITH PERFORMANCE.—The new commander of the Army of Virginia, General Pope, has issued a dashing address to his soldiers, in which he promises them a speedy sight of the enemy and plenty of fight. The career of this gallant officer in the West is a guarantee that he will keep his word, and that we shall soon have stirring news from the valley of the Shenandoah.

THE TRIBUNE'S NEGRO BRIGADE.—The *Tribune* has a long letter from its army correspondent, purporting to report a conversation with a negro, who declared that the negroes of the South were organized in military bands; that they were willing to sell their services either to the North or the South; that they expected Jeff. Davis to give them their freedom if President Lincoln did not; that we could not conquer the South without the aid of the negroes, and much more silly rubbish of the same sort. No Southern negro ever talked or thought such nonsense. The conversation reported by the *Tribune* correspondent is purely imaginary, and is a sort of paraphrase of some of the stuff in abolition novels. Any respectable journal would be ashamed to print such trash, which cannot delude even the most gullible. Unfortunately, the *Tribune* is not a respectable journal. The public is nauseated with this balderdash about arming the negroes. If twenty millions of Northerners cannot conquer six millions of Southerners without calling upon the slaves for help, a pretty set of men we must be here at the North. If there had been no traitorous *Tribune* and no traitorous *Tribune* abolitionists to weaken and distract the North, we should have brought back the South long ago. To be strong, to be successful, to be triumphant, we need not employ slaves, but we need to suppress abolition traitors.

A READY SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER AND SHINPLASTERS.—A great hullabaloo is being raised amongst retailers and other tradesmen about the straits to which they are driven to find change for their customers. Some, to get rid of the inconvenience, have resorted to a violation of the law by issuing their own promises to pay. Now there is no occasion for this. There is a small currency available which is just as good as silver itself, and which supplies almost every fractional denomination of a dollar, from one cent up to thirty. We allude to Post Office stamps, of which every firm receiving orders from the country generally has a large amount on hand. We would recommend that a relaxation be made in the Post Office regulations prohibiting the receipt of anything but specie for stamps. If this were done the present difficulty about small change would be greatly alleviated and the labor of the Post Office in the daily issue of stamps diminished.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.—Mr. Trollope, in his recent work on North America, lays especial stress on the fact that every laboring man in the United States is to be seen with his newspaper. He might have cited a circumstance more remarkable—that newspapers have a considerable circulation in the army. The HERALD circulates upwards of twenty thousand copies amongst our citizen soldiery, and of a Philadelphia paper they also take a large number. The *Tribune* is execrated amongst them, and the *World* and *Times* are nowhere to be seen. In the European armies newspapers are prohibited. The soldier is regarded merely in the light of a machine, and is not allowed to read anything but what is approved by his superiors in the regimental library. In this country the higher the intelligence of a man the better he is considered qualified for the duties and discipline of the camp. Mr. Trollope lost sight of an important fact when he omitted to notice this difference in the training of the European and American soldier.

Seizure of the Steamer Blackstone.

The steamer Blackstone, Captain Stevens, which was to have sailed yesterday from this port to New Orleans, was detained by order of Collector Barney, the revenue officers having discovered goods contraband of war on board. These goods were found to consist in a large number of packages containing bowie knives, pikes and other articles. Late on Saturday evening the revenue officers acquainted the Collector with the facts in the case, who immediately ordered her detention. The agents of the vessel are C. N. Smith & Co., of South street, who at once proceeded to Washington and laid the case before Secretary Chase, who, upon hearing the statements of the parties, referred them back to the Collector for adjudication. They returned yesterday (Monday) morning, and from what transpired during the day it is believed that the Collector determined upon the discharge of the ship's cargo as contraband of war. The Blackstone is now lying at the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, in charge of the authorities. She is an exceedingly handsome vessel, with a valuable cargo, and had a regular clearance for New Orleans.

THE WINTER GARDEN.—This theatre was reopened last evening for a short summer season, under the management of Mr. W. M. Fleming. Miss Julia Daly, the popular comic actress, in "Our Female American Cousin," was the star of the evening, supported by a good stock company, embracing Miss Fanny Browne, Emma Robertson (formerly Mrs. Brougham), Mr. Chadin, Mr. T. A. Becket, of Philadelphia, and other favorites. The play was exceedingly well put upon the stage, and were it not for a few drawbacks inseparable from a first representation, would have afforded unmixed satisfaction. Miss Daly's performance of Pamelia Appleby was a fresh, racy and inexpressibly droll piece of acting, and fully justifies the praise bestowed upon it by the press of Philadelphia. The audience—not so numerous, by the way, as the performance deserved—relished the entertainment vastly, and went home with that pleasant impression which a good piece well acted is sure to leave after it.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5, 1862.

Arrived, steamship Orizaba, Panama; ship Carrington, Hong Kong.

Yesterday was celebrated throughout the State with unprecedented enthusiasm.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7, 1862.

Sailed, ship Storm King, Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, 1862.

Arrived, ship Midnight, from New York.

Letters received from Tucson to the 7th of June report that Capt. Fritz, of the California Volunteers, had arrived at Tucson on the 16th ult., with twenty rebels, captured at the Patagonia silver mines. Among them was Lieut. Mowrey, charged with furnishing ammunition and supplies to the enemy. He was surrounded by quite a number of desperadoes, and intended to make a desperate defence, but they were completely surrounded and taken by Capt. Fritz. The prisoners will be brought to Fort Yuma. General Carleton was returning to Fort Yuma. Part of his command have moved on towards Mesilla. The army is in good health.

The whole business portion of the town of St. Louis in Sierra county was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11, 1862.

Sailed ship Robin Hood, for New York; steamer Orizaba, for Panama with 229 passengers and $950,000 for New York, and $550,000 for England.

There was a grand torchlight procession in San Francisco last night in honor of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill. Many houses were illuminated.

The steamer from the Northern coast yesterday brought $200,000 in gold from Oregon.

Columbia accounts, on the whole, are encouraging to believers in extensive mining regions. The season is not sufficiently advanced to permit much development of the Carriboo mines of British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12, 1862.

Arrived ship War Hawk, Hong Kong. Sailed ship Jolconda, Boston.

The Prize Steamship Emily.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1862.

The steamship Emily, of Nassau, arrived here this morning, in charge of a prize crew. The Emily was formerly the William Seabrook. She was captured near Charleston.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met yesterday at one o'clock P. M., President J. T. Henry, Esq., in the chair.

Alderman DAYTON moved to take up the resolution giving a bounty to all soldiers enlisting under the new call.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the matter was laid on the table.

The MAYOR sent in a communication from Mrs. Mott, directress of the Home for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers, complaining that the managers of the dispensary refuse to give up the rooms occupied by them in the Home. After some discussion the matter was laid over.

The committee presented the bills for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Laid over. Adjourned to Thursday next, at one o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Compensatory Emancipation Plan Submitted to Congress.

Meeting of the Border Slave State Congressmen.

Resolutions on the Subject of Abolishing Slavery.

The Bill Admitting West Virginia Into the Union Passed by the Senate.

The Gradual Abolition of Slavery Provided For.

List of Appointments Confirmed by the Senate,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S BILL TO COMPENSATE ANY STATE WHICH MAY ABOLISH SLAVERY.

The following message from the President was delivered to Congress to-day:—

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

Herewith is the draft of the bill to compensate any State which may abolish slavery within its limits, the passage of which, substantially as presented, I respectfully and earnestly recommend.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any State shall have lawfully abolished slavery within and throughout such State, either immediately or gradually, it shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and deliver to each State an amount of six per cent interest bearing bonds of the United States, equal to the aggregate value at —— dollars per head of all the slaves within such State, as reported by the census of one thousand eight hundred and sixty; the whole amount for any one State to be delivered at once, if the abolishment be immediate or in equal annual instalments if it be gradual, interest to begin running on each bond at the time of delivery, and not before.

And be it further enacted, That if any State having so received any such bonds shall, at any time afterwards by law, reintroduce or tolerate slavery within its limits, contrary to the act of abolishment upon which such bonds shall have been received, said bonds so received by said State, shall at once be null and void in whosesoever hands they may be, and such State shall refund to the United States all interest which may have been paid on such bonds.

The House Select Committee on Emancipation in the border States will probably report on the subject to-morrow.

The Senators and Representatives from the border slaveholding States, after their interview with the President on Saturday, were, at their request, furnished by him with propositions in writing upon the subject of emancipation, according to the suggestions heretofore officially communicated to Congress. The propositions have been referred to a committee to frame a reply, which will be considered at an adjourned meeting of these gentlemen.

MEETING OF THE BORDER SLAVE STATE CONGRESSMEN—RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO EMANCIPATION.

The same dread of taking responsibilities, where the assumption of responsibility was essential to avert disasters, which paralysed the efforts of the border State representatives when civil war first began to darken the horizon, still emasculates their influence, and leaves them to be mere followers, when they have an opportunity to become leaders. The same looking continually to the past, when the future alone is to be cared for, which has made the whole border State delegation almost a cypher in this Congress, prevents the men from the border States from seizing upon the present position of affairs as their occasion to take the control of the destinies of the country out of the hands of radical abolitionists, and place them before the people as the firmest, truest and trustiest supporters of the government.

The Border State conference is not yet ended. An adjourned meeting of the committee was held this morning, and a report was made to the caucus after the adjournment of the House this afternoon. A long, argumentative address was presented, reciting the history, too well known to the country, of the origin of the war, complaining of the acts of unwise legislation dragged through Congress by the radicals, under the influence of menace and misrepresentation, and reaffirming unalterable devotion to the Union on the part of the loyal people of the border States. This address is a strong argument against the constitutionality of certain measures brought forward by the leaders of the radical abolition faction, and a just complaint of the reckless course pursued in legislation, and in some instances in the conduct of the war, under the influence of abolition fanaticism; but it looks only to the past. It presents no remedy for what has been done, and suggests no practical action in either the present or the future.

This address has been referred back to the committee for some amendments, and is to be presented again to-morrow morning. It will then probably be adopted.

An effort was made to procure the adoption of the resolutions presented by Mr. Noell, of Missouri, which commanded the approbation of a respectable minority of the border State representatives. They are as follows:—

Whereas, the President of the United States, in a most solemn and impressive manner, invited and urged the Senators and representatives in Congress from the border States to renew a consideration of his special message to Congress in March last, upon the subject of a gradual emancipation in the border States, upon the basis of independent State action, sustained and aided by pecuniary means from the United States government to compensate loyal slave owners for the loss of their property; and whereas, it is now apparent that the continuance of the present war will result in the total destruction of slavery in the border States, thus leaving loyal men without remedy or relief in the event of its sudden destruction as an incident to military operations; therefore,

Resolved, That while we deplore the condition of the country, necessitating a choice between two distasteful alternatives, yet we receive the communication of the President in the full confidence that it is dictated by motives of patriotism, and an earnest desire to save the nation from final dissolution; and that we will, in accordance with his earnest appeal to us, present the question fairly to our people by all the means at our command, and urge its calm, deliberate consideration at their hands.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, before the people of the border States are expected to inaugurate any practical system of gradual emancipation upon the basis of compensation and colonization by the federal government, ample and permanent provision ought to be made by law to secure compensation to loyal owners, and the deportation of emancipated slaves from amongst them.

The members of Congress from the border States met, but did not conclude their business to-night. It seems certain, however, that while they, with perhaps half-a-dozen exceptions, will not endorse the President's emancipation scheme, they will, nevertheless, propose its respectful consideration to their respective States.

It is much desired by many of the border State men that the inevitable result of emancipation should be alone regarded now, without looking back to the causes by which this condition of affairs has been occasioned, and that the men of the border States should strive to control and direct this result rather than expend their substance and waste their loyalty in ineffectual efforts to avert it.

THE ADMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA INTO THE UNION.

The Senate were engaged nearly the whole day in discussion of the bill admitting West Virginia into the Union as a State. Mr. Wade made an urgent appeal in behalf of the people of that section of old Virginia, and succeeded in giving the subject precedence of all others. Mr. Sumner's proposition that the absolute prohibition of slavery should be a condition precedent to the admission was rejected by a vote of two to one. A very long discussion ensued, in which several Senators took part, and the Senate finally adopted the original House bill, with an amendment that the children of slaves born after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free, and that all slaves who should at the time aforesaid be under the age of ten years, shall be free, unless they arrive at the age of twenty-one; and all slaves over ten and under twenty-one shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five. There is not much doubt that the House will agree to the bill, and thus we will have a new State in the Union. It is composed of counties west of the Allegheny, except three or four counties in the Northern and Western part—that is, all the valley between these and Washington are the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, &c., which remain in what is Old Virginia.

The following is the bill as it passed the Senate:—

Whereas, the people inhabiting that portion of Virginia known as West Virginia, did, by a Convention assembled in the city of Wheeling, on the 26th of November, 1861, frame for themselves a constitution, with a view of becoming a separate and independent State; and whereas at a general election held in the counties composing the territory aforesaid, on the 3d day of May last, the said constitution was approved and adopted by the qualified voters of the proposed State; and whereas, the Legislature of Virginia, by an act passed on the 13th day of May, 1862, did give its consent to the formation of a new State within the jurisdiction of the said State of Virginia, to be known by the name of West Virginia, and to embrace the following named counties, to wit, Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongahelia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan; and whereas, both the Convention and Legislature aforesaid expressed a strong desire that the new State should be admitted into the Union; and the constitution aforesaid being republican in form, Congress doth hereby consent that the said forty-eight counties may be formed into a separate and independent State. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of West Virginia be, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and until the next general census, the said State of West Virginia shall be entitled to three members in the House of Representatives; provided always that this act shall not take effect until after the proclamation of the President of the United States hereinafter provided for, and it being represented to Congress that since the Convention of the 26th of November, 1861, that framed and proposed the constitution for the said State of West Virginia, the people thereof have expressed a wish to change the seventh section of the eleventh article of said constitution, by striking out the same and inserting the following in its place:—"The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the 4th day of July, 1863, shall be free; and that all slaves within the said State who shall at the time aforesaid be under the age of ten years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and all slaves over ten and under twenty-one years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years, and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein."

Be it further enacted, That whenever the people of West Virginia shall, through their said Convention, and by vote, to be taken at an election to be held within the limits of the said State at such time as the Convention may provide, make and ratify the change aforesaid, and properly certify the same under the hand of the President of the Convention, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to issue his proclamation, stating the fact, and thereupon this act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date of said proclamation.

BLUNDERS OF THE POLITICIANS.

Politically there have been great blunders. The border State men failed to seize upon the opportunity to organize an administration party when the President's emancipation resolution was presented. If they had supported it, the radicals would have opposed it, and thus separated themselves effectually from the body of the republican party and become powerless in Congress. The blunders of the borderers on that occasion gave the reins into the hands of the radicals, and enabled them to control the legislation of the session; but the republican party is not a unit. The caucus on Saturday night demonstrated this. Numbers of full blooded republicans left in disgust, and no address was agreed upon. The radicals have carried matters too far. The conservatives, if they may be so termed, are unwilling to follow these reckless leaders and dash themselves to pieces against public opinion, everywhere growing stronger in favor of a prosecution of the war for the Union and not for the negro. If the border State men will yet consent to stand upon the President's policy, the ultra abolitionists will be pushed to the wall.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate, in considering the Tariff bill, changed the fourteenth section, substituting for the words "goods, wares and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope," the single word "tea." The Conference Committee restored the original wording, so that the section now reads as it did when first reported to the House.

RELIEF OF THE SPECIE MARKET.

The Committee of Ways and Means has a recommendation before them urging the necessity of Congressional legislation to relieve the specie market. No official action of the committee has yet been taken upon the subject, but it is known that some of the members are opposed to the project, preferring to leave the matter to cure itself. Others are in favor of issuing two-and-a-half dollar Treasury notes.

THE BANKRUPT BILL POSTPONED.

The Bankrupt bill has been postponed until the second Monday in December. It was regarded as a measure of too much importance to be lightly or hastily considered, and the pressure of other measures touching the prosecution of the war and negro emancipation have precluded its consideration during the few remaining hours of the present session.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-night confirmed the following:—

Colonel Wm. B. Franklin, of the Twelfth infantry, to be Brigadier General by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle before Richmond.

Brigadier General Edwin V. Sumner to be brevet Major General, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia.

Colonel Samuel P. Heintzelman, of the Seventeenth regiment of infantry, to be Brevet Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks.

Colonel Erasmus D. Keyes, of the Eleventh infantry, to be brevet Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks.

Colonel Fitz John Porter, of the Fifteenth infantry, to be brevet Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of the Chickahominy, Virginia.

Captain John Pope, of the Topographical Engineers, and Major General of Volunteers, to be Brigadier General in the United States army, vice General Wool, appointed Major General.

Brigadier General Wm. B. Franklin, of United States volunteers, to be Major General of volunteers, to date from July 4, 1862.

Brigadier General Edwin V. Sumner, United States Army; Brigadier General Samuel P. Heintzelman, United States Volunteers, Brigadier General Erasmus D. Keyes, United States Volunteers, and Brigadier General Fitz John Porter, United States Volunteers, to be Major Generals of Volunteers, to date from July 4, 1862.

Captain Robert O. Selfridge, to be Assistant Adjutant of Volunteers, with the rank of major.

First Lieutenant Josiah H. Kellogg, of the First cavalry, to be Captain.

Second Lieutenant John A. Darling, of the Second artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Henry F. Brownson, of the Third artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Sergeant Major Thomas E. Collins, of the Fourteenth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth infantry.

Charles W. Rand, of California, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of California, in place of Wm. Rabe.

Samuel S. Smoot, of Minnesota, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in the volunteer service.

Charles E. Wendt, of Wisconsin, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of captain, in the volunteer force.

W. H. H. Crandall, of Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Wm. H. Martin, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Edgar C. Waples, of Delaware, to be Second Lieutenant in the marine corps.

John Jameson, of Maryland, to be Military Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department.

Wm. L. Palmer, of New York, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of captain.

Lieutenant Charles E. Russ, of the New York Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Assistant Surgeons John Moore, Andrew A. Smith, Richard H. Alexander and Joseph R. Smith, to be surgeons.

Horace A. Lerney, additional Paymaster in the volunteer service.

The Medical Inspector General and Medical Inspectors are ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Surgeon General.

Colonel W. R. Lee, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, will report in person to the Governor of Massachusetts, to assist in raising new regiments of volunteers until his health is sufficiently restored to enable him to join his regiment.

The resignation of Captain Charles Shields, Assistant [illegible]

NAVAL ORDERS.

[illegible]

THE ADDITIONAL TAX ON DOMESTIC SUGAR.

[illegible]

GATHERING OF GENERALS.

[illegible]

M'CLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

[illegible]

TROPHIES FROM THE PENINSULA.

[illegible]

FIFTY THOUSAND SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.

[illegible]

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

[illegible]

House of Representatives.

[illegible]

The Charge Against General Mitchel.

[illegible]

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

Married.

[illegible]

Died.

[illegible]

Birth.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, TUESDAY, JULY 15.—GREAT Trot between General Butler and Rattlesnake for $1,000, will take place at three P. M. D. Mace names General Butler; D. Pfifer names Rattlesnake. Mile heats in harness. Good day, good track. It will be remembered that General Butler went in the unexpected time of 2 28½, in his last trot to a wagon, and it is supposed that Rattlesnake can surpass that.

JOSEPH CROUCHERON, Manager.

Immediately after the trot will be sold, by George Cooper, a fast mare; will trot in 2 32.

N. B.—Cars leave Hunter's Point for the Course at 1½ P. M.; James' slip ferry leaves at 1 P. M. connecting with the cars; Thirty-fourth street ferry every five minutes.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A ONE HORSE WAGON, SEATS FOR FOUR PERsons, top over back seat, Single Harness, Lady's Saddle and Bridle, will be sold cheap, together or separate. Can be seen at 32 Oxford street, near Park avenue, Brooklyn.

A NUMBER OF NEAT BUSINESS WAGONS OF EVERY style constantly on hand; also some second hand Wagons, in good order, cheap. STEWART'S Wagon Factory, Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

CARRIAGES AND LIGHT WAGONS.

A fine assortment of superior make for cash, for sale at MINER & STEVENS', 76, 78 and 80 Walker street, one door east of Broadway.

CARRIAGES. 612 BROADWAY, N. Y. D. W. WILSON

Offers to the inspection of buyers a large assortment of light Carriages, Coupes, Phaetons, Rockaways, Phaetons, top and no top Buggies, Pony Wagons, &c., made of the best materials and workmanship.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SADDLE HORSE, SEVEN years old, suitable for a park or military horse; warranted in every respect. Also a handsome Barouche, equal to new, ... Wagon and Harness. To be seen at D. McIntyre's, 28 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIX HORSES; AMONG THEM IS ONE ... Trotting Horse, fast walker, 17 hands high. Also a pony built Cart Horse, stout built; price $125. One handsome Family Horse; price $125. One stylish Mare, 16 hands high; price ... Also a good ... Wagon and Harness; price $60. Apply at 18 Chrystie street, near Canal street.

FOR SALE FOR $250—A GOOD SOUND YOUNG MARE, can trot in 2½ minutes, kind in all harness and good to saddle, with a shifting top city made Wagon and Harness, all in good order; will be sold separately or together, as the owner has no further use for them. Address Horse, box 162 Herald office, or apply at the Seventh avenue stable, corner of Twenty ... street, where the property may be seen.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, YOUNG AND VERY PROmising; trots now in 2:40; 15 hands high; warranted in every particular, and trial given. Also a light new Road Wagon and Harness. Apply to GEO. COOK, 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—200 LIGHT FAMILY ROCKAWAYS, TOP and open Buggies, Hotel and Depot Wagons, Business and Grocer's Wagons, 150 sets Harness, 10 Horses, &c., at 10 Nevins street and 151 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FINE CARriage Horses. Can be seen at the stable, 15 East ...

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIPS.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. E. ROTH, AUCTIONEER.—AN EXTRAORDINARY opportunity for HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE. HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION. To-day (Tuesday), July 15, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the four story residence 119 West Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, consisting of beautiful Velvet and Brussels Carpets, rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, covered in rich brocatel and reps; Pier Mirrors, Lace Curtains, marble top Etageres, Tables, Turkish Lounges, Chairs and Rockers; Reception Chairs, Vases, Clocks, &c. Also elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture; Hair and Spring Mattresses, &c. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER. CHOICE INSURANCE SCRIPS. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, on Wednesday, July 16, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following Marine Scrip:—
$7,200 Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip, both years.
16,000 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip, all years.
6,150 Commercial Mutual Insurance scrip, 1857, '58 and '59.
21,000 Great Western Insurance scrip, all years.
5,500 Pacific Mutual Insurance scrip, all years.
6,500 Orient Mutual Insurance scrip, all years.
7,000 Union Mutual Insurance scrip, all years.
Particulars at 35 Wall street.

A. M. B. CHAPMAN, AUCTIONEER. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE. At public auction, this day, Tuesday, at private residence No. [illegible] West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and oak Dining Room Furniture; Etageres, Bookcases, Centre Tables, Brussels Carpets, elegant Paintings, Ornaments, Clocks, Lace Curtains, Shades, Stair Carpets, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, Blankets, Mirrors, Sofas, Rockers, Toilet Sets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Extension Tables, large assortment of Crystal and Ruby Glassware, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Sets, Statuary, Bronzes, &c. Also an assortment of Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

AMOS R. THOMPSON, AUCTIONEER.—TUESDAY, July 15, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the corner of New Chambers and North William streets. Mortgage sale of the Fixtures, Furniture, Statues, Engravings, &c., of the lager bier saloon and garden known as the "Deutsche Quelle," with the lease of the premises for three years.
CHARLES A. MAGNES, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. S. RICHARDS, AUCTIONEER.—[illegible] CASES BOOTS, Shoes, Brogans and Gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on Wednesday, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt street, comprising a general variety of [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, Household Furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany Parlor Suits, covered in brocatel and haircloth; rosewood and walnut Bookcases, marble top Centre Tables, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, Extension Dining Tables, Sets, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Lounges, Gas Fixtures, Paintings, Sofas, Chairs, &c., &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON Tuesday, July 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 103 acres of Land on the Ramapo Valley road, about two and a quarter miles from the New York and Erie Railroad depot at Suffern's station. There is on the property a good Dwelling House 27x36 feet; also, a good Stable. The place is well watered, and has plenty of fruit. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—S. HERMAN & CO. (salesrooms 13 Bowery) will sell on Thursday, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at 210 Grand street, corner of Eldridge, assignee's sale of Hardware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Household Goods, &c., consisting of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Silver Plated, Britannia and Albata Ware; Shovels, Spades, Tools, Garden Implements, Guns and Pistols, Dirk and Bowie Knives, Tin and Copper Ware, &c., including a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods. The entire stock, selected expressly for the city retail trade, will be sold without reserve for cash. Dealers are particularly invited, as the sale is well worthy their attention. By order of assignee.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—S. HERMAN & CO. WILL sell on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, constable's sale of Household Furniture, consisting of Lounges, Sofas, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Quilts, Blankets, Feather Beds, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus and Washstands, Looking Glasses, Oil Paintings and Pictures, four Refrigerators, Rubber Hose, Bookcases, a large lot of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloth, Matting, Bar Fixtures, Counters, Shelving, Tumblers and Wine Glasses, Stoves, Cooking Utensils; also a large lot of Crockery and Glass Ware, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c. L. OBERLE, Constable.
Also, at 12 o'clock noon, at 142 Seventh street, between avenues A and B, seven large Lager Beer Casks, 150 gallons each; three large Standing Casks, Fermenting Tubs, &c.
L. OBERLE, Constable.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte, &c. HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer. On Tuesday, July 15, at 10 A. M., at No. 111 Nassau street, in the rear, a large quantity of second hand Furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany Suits, mahogany Chairs, Bureaus, Washstands, marble top Tables, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Carpets, &c., &c.; Crockery, &c. Also one rosewood Pianoforte. By order of JOHN KELLY, late Sheriff.

[illegible]

THE REBELLION.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE SIXTH Senatorial district, appointed by Governor Morgan, and pursuant to Adjutant General Hillhouse's Circular of July 5, 1862, as a committee to aid in the organization of a regiment of volunteers, under the recent call of the President, was held at the Everett House on Friday, July 11, 1862, at 3 P. M.

There was a large attendance of members of the committee, whose names are as follows:—

Hon. John J. Bradley,	Hon. George Opdyke.
Hon. Royal Phelps,	Hon. Hamilton Fish.
A. T. Stewart, Esq.	George W. Blunt, Esq.
James Kelly, Esq.	Hon. Charles S. Dail.
George Starr, Esq.	John T. Johnson, Esq.
Thomas Lawrence, Esq.	Richard O'Gorman, Esq.
James W. Farr, Esq.	Hon. Simeon Draper, Esq.
Charles J. Chipp, Esq.	Washington Smith, Esq.
Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq.	David R. Jaques, Esq.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq.	Cyrus Curtiss, Esq.
General Charles B. Spicer,	Peter Cooper, Esq.
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq.	

Senator J. J. Bradley was called to the chair, and D. R. Jaques appointed Secretary.

A free interchange of views, resolutions were passed, on motion of General Wetmore, for the appointment of Select Committees on Plan of Operations, Finance and Recruiting Stations.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee on Permanent Organization:—P. M. Wetmore, A. T. Stewart and G. W. Blunt.

On motion of Mr. James Kelly, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the following named citizens of each ward in the Sixth Senatorial district be nominated and requested to aid, by their earnest and determined efforts, the organization of regiments of volunteers, under the recent call of the President of the United States, and at the request of the Governor and the military authorities of the State:—

SIXTH WARD.

Alanson H. Scudder,	W. H. Mead,
Edward V. Price,	Wm. Ucolarart,
Andrew Quackenbush,	Wm. H. Duesenbury,
Linus Scudder,	Robert Peterson,
James W. Booth,	D. H. Pearson,
Jas. H. Townsend,	Jefferson Berrian,
Augustus F. Dow,	Jacob B. Huyler,
Henry W. Smith,	Thomas Wiley,
Wm. J. Brisley,	Abram Soper,
A. J. Campbell,	Joseph Baldwin,
Matthew Kane,	Lewis Mealio,
Crist & Wood,	L. H. Buell,
M. T. Bunn,	John Keyser,
W. L. Adams,	Wm. K. Berrian,
James Harrison,	R. S. Hoe,
Lambert Suydam,	J. A. Conover,
Geo. O. Sickels,	Charles M. Earle,
Peter A. Awner,	Wm. Howland,
Charles Hall,	Asa Dotman,
J. W. Gowen,	Sinclair Tousey,

[illegible]

Geo. F. Woodward, M. D.	Fred'k Abel,
Philip Kearney,	Jacob Beall,
James G. King,	Jacob Ouert,
Parke Godwin,	Henry Smith,
H. R. Lawrence,	Bern. Deutschman,
Henry Delafield,	John Young,
Edward Delafield,	Adolph Sculte,
Thomas Dixon,	Charles Kimer,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Bernard Auerod,
David Dudley Field,	Paul Frankenheimer,
Peter Cooper,	Philip Bonau,
Joseph Foulke,	A. Kosnowsky,
Thomas Fraser,	John Foster,
Frederick C. Gebhard,	James H. Nicholson.

It was also unanimously

Resolved, That the gentlemen named, and all others willing to aid the good cause, be requested to meet in their respective wards, on Wednesday, July 16, at eight o'clock in the evening, to organize for the more effectual security of the object in view. And the following places of meeting have been designated:—

Ninth Ward—Bleecker Building.
Fifteenth Ward—Clinton Hall.
Sixteenth Ward—Southwest corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue.
Eighteenth Ward—Southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, held at the Mayor's office, on Saturday, July 12, at noon, bylaws for the permanent organization of the Committee were adopted, and the following officers unanimously elected:—
Hon. J. J. Bradley, Chairman.
Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., Vice Chairman.
G. W. Blunt, Corresponding Secretary.
D. R. Jaques, Recording Secretary.
James Kelly, Esq., Treasurer.
Standing Committees were also appointed, as follows:—
On Finance—Messrs. Kelly, Cooper and Blunt.
On Printing—Messrs. Lawrence, Starr and Chipp.
On Enlistments—Messrs. Spicer, Farr and Smith.
On Applications—Messrs. Spicer, Farr and Opdyke.
After directing the above statement of the proceedings to be published, the committee adjourned to meet on Wednesday next, at the Mayor's office, at noon.
J. J. BRADLEY, Chairman.
Cyrus Curtiss, Vice Chairman.
D. R. Jaques, Recording Secretary.

A DRUM MAJOR WANTED—ONE POSTED UP TO the handle. Apply at the Headquarters, Phenix regiment, Fourth regiment Empire Brigade, 534 Broadway.

COLONEL PRISSUER'S REGIMENT. The Colonel intends to make this regiment the first ready for service, and one of the best in every respect. Such officers only will be received as are acquainted with their duties, and whose character is known.
The country needs honest, brave men; it needs them now. The country is in a critical condition, and needs every [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Entrance on Broadway and Thirteenth street. Doors open at half-past seven. Commences at eight.
BENEFIT OF
BENEFIT OF
BENEFIT OF
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
SPLENDID PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
THREE CAPITAL PIECES.
The entertainment offered for this occasion is one of great merit, affording a fine opportunity for a display of the wonderful versatility of Mr. and Mrs. Florence. The pieces are lively, dashing, interesting, and replete with song and dance.
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 15.
PROGRAMME
1st.—Popular Irish Airs by Koppitz's superb orchestra.
2d.—The deeply interesting Irish Drama, by Lover, called Handy Andy, Mr. Florence in a glorious Irish part. The entire company in the cast.
3d.—Pot Pourri of popular music by Koppitz's orchestra.
4th.—The splendid protean piece, the Young Actress. Mrs. Florence appearing in five different characters, with songs, dances, &c. Mr. Florence in his great part of Camomile, a Tragedian.
5th.—Florence Quadrilles. Orchestra. Koppitz, Conductor.
6th.—The whole to conclude with the side splitting piece, Paris and Back for Five Pounds, Mr. Davidge appearing as Snozzle.
To-morrow, a new burlesque, called Fra Diavolo, with new scenery, new costumes, new music, &c.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE FOR RENT—FROM Monday, July 21, for a summer season. For terms, &c., apply by letter to LAURA KEENE, 51 Bleecker street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMULETS—MADAME TAMAR'S CELEBRATED Turkish Love-Amulet, for securing the affections of the opposite sex; invaluable as a perfume or cosmetic; price $1. Send red stamp for circular. Address Madame Tamar, 333 Pearl street, Brooklyn.

AN IRON SAFE, SECOND HAND, WANTED—ADdress Box Alls Post office, stating size, maker's name, lowest price, where to be seen, &c.

AWNINGS FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS. HENRY TOBIAS, manufacturer, 330 Hudson street.

"DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT IS TRULY a friend in need, and every family should have it at hand."—Hartford Courant. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter. [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee .... Miss Maggie Mitchell
Stage Manager .... Mr. A. H. Davenport
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Positively last week.
Positively last week.
Positively last week.
TUESDAY, July 15.
TUESDAY, July 15.
Will be presented (second time) the petite comedy, in two acts, entitled
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Gertrude .... Miss Maggie Mitchell
Walter Maidenblush .... Mr. J. W. Collier
To conclude with the comic operetta of
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul (the pet) .... Miss Maggie Mitchell
Mons. Zephyr (a dancing master) ...... Mr. A. H. Davenport
A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT has been tendered to Miss Maggie Mitchell by numerous kind friends and influential citizens, as a tribute of respect to the young and gifted artist, for the professional and managerial talent she has displayed in her short but successful summer season at this theatre, and her amiable and irreproachable deportment in private life. For this purpose the last night but one of the season will be set apart by the management to meet the wishes of Miss Maggie Mitchell's numerous friends.
FRIDAY, July 18,
Benefit of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, and positively last night but one of the summer season.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.
BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE
REGULAR SUMMER SEASON.
Engagement of the
GREAT AMERICAN COMIC ACTRESS,
MISS JULIA DALY.
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1862,
Will be performed,
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
With MISS DALY in her original character of Pamelia Ampleby, with the songs, "Riddle-Com-Dinkee-Doo" and "On Tan Mountain High."
Also, the very amusing comedy called
THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
Director .... Mr. Fleming

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.
CARLOTTA PATTI WILL SING THIS EVENING,
GRAND SCENA FROM LUCIA AND THE ECHO SONG.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
LEVI SHORT, ESQ.
GREAT FIRE FOUNTAIN,
THE LAST WONDER OF THE WORLD, THIS EVENING.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Reported Capture of Baton Rouge by Van Dorn.

Condition of Affairs in Montgomery, Alabama.

Rebel Raids and Guerilla Bands in Kentucky.

COUNCIL OF WAR IN RICHMOND.

THE PLANS OF THE REBELS.

JEFF. DAVIS' ADDRESS TO THE REBEL ARMY

Generals McCall and Reynolds Not Wounded,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

[illegible]

NEWS FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

Operations of the Blockading Squadron—Exciting Chase After the Rebel Schooner Zaide—Cotton, Turpentine and Schooners Burned at Little Creek, &c.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

United States Steamer Mystic, Off Cape Fear River, N. C., June 26, 1862.

[illegible]

... behind; but on she went into the mouth of Cape Fear river. Whiz went the rifled shot, and hotter and hotter it became on the decks of the escaping schooner. The Mystic pressed her so close that she had to luff and grounded; her officers and crew took to their boats and made for the shore only a few moments before the Mount Vernon's boat reached her. It was useless for us to attempt to get her off, for she lay right under the guns of Fort Caswell; so they set fire to her, and the boats put back for our steamers. The fort opened on our boats; but, fortunately, no one was injured. Several shots went over the Mystic. The foresail and jib of the schooner were still set, and in a little while filled and carried her off the shoal on which she was grounded. She drifted down past Fort Caswell, and six boats made after her again; but when they reached her she was a mass of flame. Her masts were still standing, but our carpenter jumped on her deck and cut the stays, and away the masts went over the side. In a few moments the Victoria came up and towed her further out. The fire having been partially extinguished, her cargo was found to consist of mackerel, herring and salt, which is now worth here $10 a bushel. Her papers were found in her cabin. She was cleared from Nassau for Baltimore, under the name of the Emily, of Nassau, New Providence. Her real name is the Zaide.

We were now able to rest and take breath; but as soon as the excitement was lulled we began to anxiously look for the Monticello, more especially as we saw a dense volume of smoke to the southwest. About four o'clock in the afternoon she hove in sight with a rebel flag flying under her ensign. Our excitement increased. What had they done? In a few moments our men were again on our deck. They were received with nine rousing cheers. From them we learned the following account of her expedition:—

The Monticello arrived off Little creek about five o'clock this morning. At six o'clock the boats left the steamer, having two contrabands for pilots. The creek was very narrow and circuitous, and was lined on both sides with woods; but they proceeded unmolested about eight miles, and at half-past eight o'clock came in sight of the schooners and village. The expedition was commanded by Lieut. Bunce, of the Penobscot, and moved in two divisions. As soon as they came within range of the schooners we opened fire from our rifles. The men on the schooners skedaddled immediately, and in a few moments there was a general exodus of the inhabitants of the village. Our boat boarded the schooner and planted the Stars and Stripes on the quarter. No one was found on board but one contraband. The schooners were not yet loaded; so our men set fire to them.

On shore we found, in two warehouses, about sixty bales of cotton and three hundred barrels of turpentine and rosin, all ready for shipment. To these the match was also applied, and it was not long before there was a general conflagration. Some idea of its extent may be imagined from the fact that the smoke was seen by the fleet at a distance of over twenty miles.

Most of the inhabitants had left the village, some leaving their breakfasts still cooking.

The boats then returned to the Monticello without injury to a single man.

The Rebel Prisoners at Fort Delaware—A Large Number of Revolvers Found Upon Them.

The rebel prisoners who left Governor's Island on Thursday evening last, per the steam transport Baltic, have been safely handed over to the authorities appointed to receive them at Fort Delaware, and Company A, Permanent party, which was detailed to guard the prisoners returned to the island yesterday. Nothing worthy of note transpired during the passage to Fort Delaware; but when the prisoners were searched, on their arrival at that place, a large number of revolvers are said to have been found secreted about their persons. This seems rather strange; and, if it really be true, it shows that some one has been culpably negligent in allowing the prisoners to retain such weapons. Even if there were no regulation, law or precedent on the subject, common sense alone would dictate the danger of allowing prisoners of war to be armed under any circumstances, but especially when they outnumbered their custodians at least six to one, as was the case on Governor's Island. It is evident that the prisoners were never properly searched.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Smalley.

IMPORTANT OPINION—SEIZED GOODS CAN BE EXPORTED WITHOUT PAYMENT OF DUTY—POSITION OF COLLECTOR BARNEY NOT SUSTAINED.

The United States vs. 1,382 Boxes of Sugar, Marked C. A. L., &c., Luling Claimant.—This case has excited much attention. The sugars were originally entered for warehouse, and, on entry for exportation, were seized for assumed defect in invoice. Bonds were given for value, and the importer then asked to have his export entries passed. The Collector refused for reasons contained in a letter which he had received.

On reception of this letter the importer procured from the Custom House a certificate that "the duties had been secured according to law," and on filing the same with the Clerk of the Court an order was issued discharging the sugars from custody of Marshal. The importer then again demanded to have his export entries passed, and the Collector still refused, saying, as before, that seized goods could not be exported according to law, and never till the duties were actually paid; that the certificate filed in court was erroneously issued. The Collector directed the District Attorney to move the Court to have the order discharging the goods from the custody of the Marshal rescinded, and upon that motion all the facts were explored, and the questions of law elaborately argued orally, and subsequently by printed briefs. The Custom House, in all its branches, was indefatigable in presenting its views to the Court, and in resisting what it called the novel and dangerous assumption of the claimant's counsel. The statute theory contended for by the importer was characterized as dangerous and without precedent. The Court having considered the matter for many days, delivered a very able opinion on Monday last, in which Judge Smalley reviewed the early legislation of Congress on the subject, said the certificate was properly issued and filed, and sustained the views taken by the importer, saying, in conclusion, that "to give the warehouse laws the construction now contended for by the Custom House would be to give to the Custom House, in every collection district in the Union, the power to deprive importers of benefits and advantages of the [illegible]

Arrival of Government Transports.

The United States steam transport Baltic, Captain Comstock, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in eighteen hours from Fort Delaware, where she landed twelve hundred rebel prisoners taken from Governor's Island.

The United States steam transport Hare, Captain Cliff, arrived yesterday morning from Harrison's bar, James river, via Fortress Monroe, having left the former place on the 11th instant at twelve M., and the latter place on the 12th at two P. M. The rebels were still on the river below Harrison's Landing, in small force on each bank, [illegible]

[illegible] ... Weber, Co. D, 46th New York, gunshot in hip; J. Corran, Co. F, 3d Rhode Island, gunshot in thigh; G. Sullivan, Co. E, 8th Maine, hepatitis chron; G. Washlenagh, Co. G, 100th Pennsylvania, gunshot in cranium; J. G. Brooks, Co. I, New York Engineers, febris remitt.; E. D. Perry, Co. A, 8th Michigan, gunshot in foot; J. L. Chase, Co. F, 3d New Hampshire, gunshot in thigh; P. Welsh, Co. B, 28th Massachusetts, gunshot in thumb; O. G. Andrews, Co. E, 8th Michigan, gunshot in forearm; G. W. Jewell, Co. I, 8th Michigan, gunshot in forearm; O. F. Cook, Corporal, Co. F, 8th Michigan, gunshot in foot; E. Snyder, Co. D, 47th Pennsylvania, chronic diarrhoea; L. Larignee, Co. B, 46th New York, gunshot in face; Wm. Burgess, Co. I, 3d New Hampshire, gunshot in chest; R. P. Wales, Co. A, 7th Connecticut, gunshot in arm and chest; H. V. Simms, Co. F, 7th Conn., gunshot in head; R. McCullough, Co. I, 7th Connecticut, gunshot in thigh; M. Flynn, Co. H, 7th Connecticut, gunshot in arm; L. D. Chase, Co. C, 8th Maine, cachexia; P. Arelnso, Co. I, 8th Michigan, shell wound in thigh; J. R. Cross, Co. E, 8th Michigan, shell wound in arm; J. Meinhart, Co. D, 46th New York, gunshot in hip; P. Irwin, Co. H, 7th Connecticut, gunshot in thigh; J. Duffy, Co. C, 3d New Hampshire, gunshot in hip; R. Connor, Co. K, 8th Michigan, gunshot in leg; Wm. Wilson, Co. G, 3d New Hampshire, gunshot in leg; J. Campbell, Co. H, 3d New Hampshire, gunshot in leg; G. Terrell, Co. K, 6th Connecticut, injured in spine; J. Barber, Co. E, 100th Pennsylvania, shell wound in leg; J. Lisherness, Co. B, 9th Maine, rheumatism; C. S. Lawyer, Co. K, 8th Maine, febris remitt.; Wm. Turner, Co. I, 8th Michigan, gunshot in foot; G. W. Parkhurst, Co. H, 3d New Hampshire, gunshot in leg; W. Woods, Co. I, Engineers, febris; Wm. Cloff, Co. A, 100th Pennsylvania, gunshot in hand; Sergeant J. White, Co. K, 79th New York, gunshot in thigh; E. Fisher, Co. H, 8th Michigan, gunshot in knee; M. W. White, Co. C, 9th Maine, chron. hepatitis; James Waldorf, Co. K, 76th Pennsylvania, in arm; Francis Ritchie, Co. D, 79th New York, leg and foot; J. Walter, Co. F, 46th New York, leg and shoulder; R. Hill, Co. H, 3d Rhode Island, gunshot in foot; H. Flint, Co. G, 8th Michigan, gunshot in thigh; M. Scanlan, Co. I, 79th New York, gunshot in groin; M. Martin, Co. I, 79th New York, gunshot in shoulder; W. Harlan, Co. E, 100th Pennsylvania, gunshot in knee; J. Cameron, Co. K, 28th Massachusetts, gunshot in thigh; E. M. Lockwood, Co. K, 6th Connecticut, injured in back; James Pelon, Co. G, 9th Maine.

Arrival of General Sweeny.

This gallant officer has lately arrived here on a visit to his family. He is a captain in the regular army, a colonel in one of the Illinois regiments, and was an Acting Brigadier General at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. While serving in the Mexican war he lost one of his arms, and at Pittsburg Landing was shot twice through the other and had several horses killed under him. Notwithstanding that it was necessary to help him from one horse to the other, he continued to lead his gallant men through the whole of the series of engagements which resulted in the retreat of Beauregard to Corinth. The people of Brooklyn, who have furnished such admirably disciplined regiments to the Union army, and who feel a laudable pride in doing honor to such of their soldiers as distinguish themselves during the war, will not, we are sure, lose this opportunity of paying some tribute of respect to one of the bravest and most patriotic of their fellow citizens. If there is a man in the army who deserves such a compliment it is the modest retiring soldier who is now among us after the manifold fatigues and sufferings he has undergone in the service of the country.

The Ninth Vermont Regiment.

The Ninth Vermont regiment, Colonel Stannard, leaves Vermont this morning, and will arrive in this city to-morrow morning, at about eight o'clock. This is the first regiment under the new call, and will go to the seat of war in full strength. Gov. Holbrook has telegraphed Col. Frank E. Howe to have transportation and rations ready on their arrival in this city, and he calls upon the sons of Vermont to meet together at the New England rooms, 194 Broadway, to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, to assemble under the old State flag and give their patriotic fellow citizens a glorious reception. The Secretary of War has authorized Colonel Howe to give such publicity to the movements of this regiment as will fully insure their comfort during their transit to the seat of war.

A special meeting of the Sons of Vermont is called for, to meet at the New England rooms at two o'clock this afternoon, to take action in the premises.

The Prize Brig Lilla.

Boston, July 14, 1862.

The prize brig Lilla, from Liverpool for Nassau, with an assorted cargo, has arrived here. She was captured on the 3d inst. off Abaco by the steamer Quaker City. She is in charge of Acting Master T. Dunnam.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEETING OF THE GRAIN MEN'S UNION PROTECTIVE Society will be held at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday, 15th inst, at half-past seven o'clock P. M. All master stevedores, insurance inspectors and longshoremen in general are invited to attend, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—LADIES AND gentlemen having any cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., to dispose of, can receive the highest price in the city by calling on or addressing M. Abrahams, 233 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Abrahams.

A CLAIRVOYANT.—MRS. SEYMOUR, THE MOST successful medical and business Clairvoyant in America, can be consulted, as usual, at her residence, 101 West Fifteenth street, corner of Sixth avenue. Diseases, their cause and cure, investigated.

BUY YOUR WORSTED AT ELGER'S, FROM 12½ cents; cheap Fans, Hair Nets, Fancy Goods, Small Wares, &c., &c., the best quality. N. B.—Cheap Gloves and Hosiery; also Alexandre's Gloves. 880 and 882 Broadway, next to Nineteenth street, east side.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS RECEIVED four more cases of her nice fitting dollar Corsets; also, a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. N. B.—Best steel Skirts for 50c. French Kids, 63c. No. 880 Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

EXPRESS FOR HAVANA.—THE MORRIS EXPRESS, 22 Broad street, receives packages for Havana, &c., to go by steamer Columbia [illegible]

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